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LAST EDITION

BRAZIL MAY CHANGE STAND ON NEUTRALITY

President Braz Sends Message to Congress Advocating Revocation of Decision—Entente With United States Proposed

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—President Braz has sent a message to Congress recommending the revocation of the decree of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany. Congress is expected to accept the recommendation by a large majority.

The message declared that the order of the Brazilian authorities enjoining the observance of neutrality was only intended to have effect until Congress met. It continues:

"Today, in consideration of the fact that the United States is an integral part of the American Union, in consideration also of the traditional policy of Brazil which has always been governed by a complete unity of view with the United States and finally in consideration of the sympathies of a great majority of the Brazilian nation, the Administration invites Congress to revoke the decree of neutrality."

GENERAL SMUTS AGAIN HONORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—General Smuts was the guest last night at a dinner of a large company of men associated with South African affairs, at which Lord Selborne presided. At the conclusion of his reply to the toast of the evening, General Smuts, touching on the question of territorial settlement, pointed out that Great Britain now had through communication from Cairo to the Cape without danger either on the Atlantic or the Indian seaboard to the Empire's essential sea communications.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

"After a comparative lull of some 48 hours, during which the French forces operating in the region of the Chemin des Dames on the western front steadily consolidated their gains and brought up supplies, General Nivelle early this morning launched a fresh offensive across the Vaucelle Plateau. In the neighborhood of Craonne. The French, the official communiqué states, have made splendid progress and have captured all the commanding positions dominating the Ailette Valley.

London records a successful raid on the German trenches east of Vermelles, some six miles northwest of Lens, but adds that on the rest of the front there was nothing of special interest to report.

In the Italian theater, although the first rush of General Cadorna's offensive has spent itself along the Julian front, the Italians are successfully consolidating their gains; while all attempts on the part of the Austrians to create a diversion by attacking in the Trentino have, according to Rome, entirely failed of their object. The attacks, the official statement adds, were, at every point, repulsed.

French Offensive Resumed
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—General Nivelle's resumed offensive today won for the French forces complete domination of the Ailette Valley. The official statement detailed the offensive as being thus successfully prosecuted in three "violent attacks" at different parts of this front.

The attacks were most successful, the statement said. From the Plateau Vaucelle to Craonne, the French captured all commanding positions dominating the Ailette Valley, and also achieved splendid progress on the northern slopes.

B. & M. EXCURSIONS TO BE ELIMINATED

Excursions to the White Mountains, the North Atlantic shore and the Berkshires, usually run at popular prices by the New England railroads each summer, will be discontinued this summer according to officials of the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads. It was said today that this action is taken by the roads to keep the rails clear from unnecessary trains in order to speed mobilization of the first 500,000 men chosen by selective draft to serve the United States in its armed forces.

The first evidence of the movement to abolish excursions on the railroads was seen a number of weeks ago when regulation along this line was urged in the recommendations of the committee of railroad experts who are trying to coordinate the service of the railroads in such a way as to render the maximum of service with a minimum of operation. Many say that this ruling will be of value to both the public and the roads as most of the people will be busy working in some way for the success of the United States and her allies.

SPAIN TO CHECK RAID ON SHIPPING

Government to Assure Respect for Territorial Waters—Sharp Note to Germany Regarding Sinking of the Patricia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—The Premier states that the French Government has sent a note to the Spanish Government concerning the recent torpedoing in the neighborhood of the Spanish coast. Señor García Prieto says that measures are now necessary to assure respect of territorial waters. The Government was firmly decided to obtain such respect and would have recourse to national resources which he considered sufficient.

This is taken to mean that ships of the Spanish Navy are to be sent to patrol home waters with orders to fire, if necessary, on hostile craft and as a matter of fact, the gunboats Bonifaz and the Marqués de la Victoria have already been put on this duty.

The press is calling for more service by Spanish warships, which have so far been idle, and La Epoca says Spain has quite enough of a navy to watch her own coast. Public indignation in the case of the Patricia is increasing, and it is stated that the Government's note to Germany is the strongest yet sent.

It asks a reply to the previous note which Germany has ignored and says that all business transactions with Germany must be stopped until the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin is in a position to transmit Germany's reply to Spain's demands. Indemnity for the attack on the Patricia is asked for. There is comment on the circumstance that at the last weekly diplomatic reception the meeting of the Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador, M. Geffroy, was of a peculiarly cordial character, and the former had just remarked to newspaper representatives, "The Government is watching the interests of the nation above everything. Its diplomatic dealings are inspired to most patriotic motives. The press must now be as careful as the Cabinet itself."

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Petrograd reports announce that M. Isvolsky, Russian Ambassador in Paris, will be transferred to London in succession to Count Benckendorff. It was announced shortly before the outbreak of the revolution in Russia that M. Sazonoff would be appointed.

General News
Protection for Railroads New Senate Measure
Many Organizations Demand Prohibition
Food Control Bill in Congress
Hampton Leader Advises Negroes
Victoria's Brown Coat Possibilities
Ecuador Trade Abuses Noted
Registration Cards of Absentees
President's Speech Is Defended in Senate
Liberty Loan Estimates Made by Government
President Wilson Insists on Newspaper Censorship
Early Mobilization of New England
National Guard Asked
News of the Water Front
The Real Estate Market
German Abuse of French Women

PRINCE LEADS ITALY'S ENVOYS

Mission Arrived in Washington Today—Scope of Work Includes Many War Problems of Italian Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Italy's war mission, headed by his Royal Highness, Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine, and including some of the kingdom's foremost political and commercial figures, reached Washington today for discussions with American officials along the general lines of war cooperation already laid down in the conferences with the British and French envoys.

Secretary Lansing and ranking officials of the State Department met the visitors at the railroad station and they were escorted to their headquarters by military and naval officers and two troops of cavalry.

Besides Prince Ferdinand, the mission includes Enrico Arlotto, Minister of Transportation, and William Marconi, the inventor. Signor Arlotto already is in Washington. The other members, who arrived on this side of the Atlantic on Monday, came on a special train, accompanied by Breckinridge Long, an Assistant Secretary of State, who met them as a representative of the United States Government when they reached American soil.

The scope of the work outlined for the envoys, while in general similar to that which called to America the French and British missions, will take into account many peculiar problems which confront the Government at Rome.

For one thing, Italy's transportation needs are regarded as much greater than those of her northern allies, because she is so heavily dependent upon the outside world for raw materials. She must have thousands of tons of American coal to keep her factories in operation and great quantities of iron and steel for war material.

Italy's financial problems resemble those of the other Entente Allies. Already she has felt the great benefit of American aid in reduced exchange rates and in the moral encouragement of her population.

With these bases for discussion the mission expects to be busy here for at least a month. Joseph Leiter's home on Dupont Circle, in the heart of the official residence district, has been placed at the disposal of the Italian mission.

The head of the mission, Prince Ferdinand, is the eldest son of the Duke of Genoa, now regent of Italy, in the absence from Rome of King Victor Emmanuel at the front. The prince is a captain in the royal Navy, is 33 years old and has received a medal of honor for personal bravery in action.

Russian Commissioners

Party Arrives at New York on Way to Washington

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three Russian naval officers and a civilian, representing the new Russian Government, arrived here on Tuesday on their way to Washington. They said they were on a special mission, which they declined to discuss. The party consisted of Lieut. Leon Kagernikoff, Lieut. Nikola Peckhoff, Sub-Lieut. Andre Mizura and Vladimir Iliashchenko.

Members of the party said they would remain in New York for some time. All of them, it is understood, have been on diplomatic and military duty in England and France.

MAJ.-GEN. CARSON HONORED
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Knighthood has been conferred by the King upon Maj.-Gen. John W. Carson, C. B., who holds an appointment in the Canadian local forces.

WAR EMERGENCY FUND IS SOUGHT

Governor McCall sent a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature this afternoon requesting an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money for emergency war purposes. He asks specifically that \$250,000 be appropriated for the Home Guard and accompanying the message with a letter from Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, asking for \$3,000,000 for the work of that committee to be expended under the supervision of the Governor and Executive Council. The message was sent to the Senate for concurrent action, so that it might be referred without delay to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE BILL TO HELP RAILROADS

Government Fixing of Fuel, Equipment and Supply Prices Proposed to Relieve Companies of Financial Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fixing of the prices of fuel, equipment and other supplies purchased by the railroads of the United States, in order to relieve the transportation companies of the annual burden of \$400,000,000, is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Cummins of Iowa.

The bill would make it unlawful to charge for such supplies, or to purchase them, at a price in excess of the unit prices applicable on June 30, 1916. The President is given final authority and power to compel delivery of supplies at prices which he fixes, in case of a dispute as to cost. The President would be permitted to increase or reduce last year's prices as seems reasonable, but in no case would it be permissible to fix them in excess of cost plus 10 per cent.

A fine of \$50,000 is provided for penalizing any corporation violating the provisions of the bill, while a fine of \$10,000 or five years imprisonment is proposed for individuals who violate the law.

TRAINING CAMPS FOR MEDICAL CORPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of three training camps for officers of the Medical Corps was announced by the War Department today as follows: Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Ft. Riley, Kansas; and Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia. The three camps will open June 15 with 5000 men in training.

The following officers were designated to command the three camps: Major Percy M. Washburn, Major William N. Bingham and Lieut. Col. Henry Page. Medical officers from the regular army were ordered to the camps for duty as instructors. Nine men are sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, ten to Fort Riley and nine to Fort Oglethorpe.

CLERK CAMPBELL FILES HIS BUDGET

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court, today filed a segregated budget with Mayor Curley and the City Council, thus terminating the controversy which has been waged for several weeks in the courts. On receipt of the budget Mayor Curley immediately called a special session of the City Council for this afternoon, and it is believed that the appropriation of \$385,000 for the court will be passed without delay. Jurors and other employees of the Superior Civil Court will not have to wait for their pay, according to the Mayor, who said that he was glad that the budget was presented in spite of the filing of exceptions to the decree of the Supreme Court ordering the clerk to file an itemized budget.

PERSHING ARMY TO EAT AMERICAN FOOD

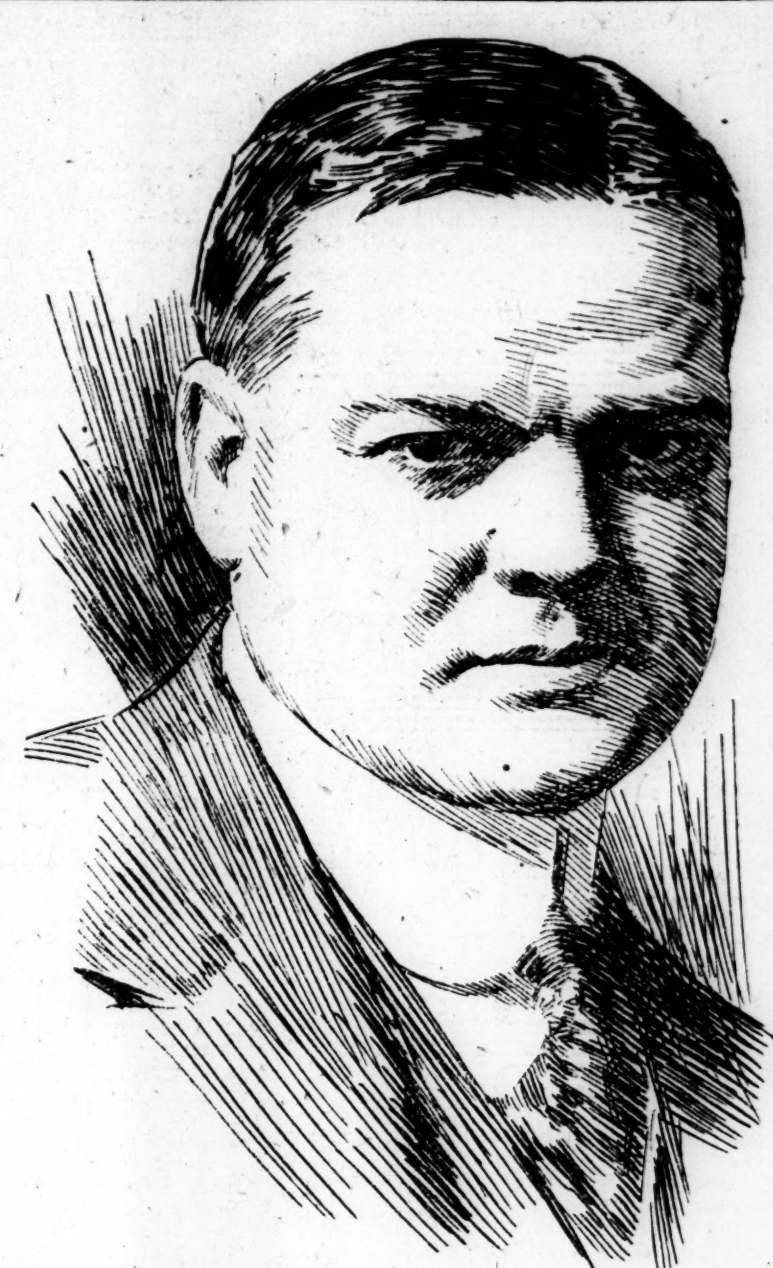
WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Pershing's division will eat American food while serving in France has been determined by General Smith, chief of division of supplies, who has started preparations for completely stocking the commissary of the expedition. The War Department will arrange to sustain all American troops ordered abroad when they go in large numbers. Food cost for the "first 25,000" will be about \$8000 a day.

DR. VAN DYKE OFFERS SERVICES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former United States Minister to the Netherlands, has arrived from England to volunteer his services to the Government.

MAJOR DE MATOS IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Maj. Norton de Matos, Portuguese War Minister, has arrived in London.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

President Wilson's choice for National Food Administrator, who approves food control bills now before Congress.

PILGRIM BILL VETO IS UPHELD

Gov. McCall's Attitude With Regard to Spending Large Sum of Money for Improvements at Plymouth Sustained

Governor McCall's veto of the bill to allow the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to make an initial expenditure of \$50,000 toward preserving localities in the vicinity of Plymouth, in connection with the celebration in 1920 of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at this place, was sustained in the Senate today by a roll-call vote of 12 to 20. The special message to the Legislature was read in the Senate yesterday and consideration of it postponed until today.

The Governor said that, while the bill in question provides for only an initial expenditure of \$50,000 this year, the project calls for the erection of a memorial hall at an estimated cost of \$600,000, and this sum together with other improvements named, including a pageant, would bring the total to \$1,884,300. The ultimate cost of the proposition is problematical, he said.

In his special message, the Governor says:

"I should sanction a reasonable and guarded expenditure upon some of the projects of the bill. I doubt, however, if even in normal times so expensive a plan would be just to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, involving as it does the possible expenditure of \$1,000,000 in permanent improvements in Plymouth, much of it of local use.

"But under the conditions which have arisen since the bill was introduced into the Legislature, and which impose the strictest caution in entering upon new projects of public expenditure, I think the proposed expense is now unwarranted.

"The colonization at Plymouth may fairly take rank, in the things for which it stands in the development of our political institutions, as the most important colonization in our history. The three hundredth anniversary of the landing at Plymouth might well be made an occasion for calling to mind the past and the future of the Commonwealth."

MARSHAL JOFFRE ARRIVES IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani have arrived in Paris, completing their mission to the United States.

AERIAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Replying to a parliamentary question yesterday, Major Baird announced the composition of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee, which is to inquire into civil aerial communications after the war.

FOOD CONTROL BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE

Immediate Consideration Is Refused and Measure Lies Over Under the Rules—\$13,722,000 Provided for Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another step in the food conservation legislation was taken today, when Senator Gore favorably reported in the Senate, from its Agriculture Committee, a bill proposing to expend \$13,722,000 for the food program. Senator Gore asked for immediate consideration of his bill, but upon objection, it was temporarily laid aside and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Pomerene bill to permit domestic concerns to maintain collective selling agencies abroad.

A party contest featured debate of the Pomerene bill, several Republicans opposing the fixing of prices, even for export trade, by combinations of manufacturers. The House passed a similar bill, the so-called Webb bill, at the last session.

The measure reported by Senator Gore authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a food survey and to purchase and distribute, at cost, seeds in restricted areas where there may be special need for them.

It authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant secretaries of agriculture at \$5000 a year, and also empowers the President to coordinate the work of the various branches for efficiency in handling the food situation.

An appropriation of \$3,000,000, is proposed for increasing food production and promoting conservation by educational methods through county, district and urban agents.

Another appropriation of \$2,522,000 is proposed "for gathering authoritative information in connection with the demand for and the production, supply, distribution, and utilization of food; extending and enlarging the market new service; and preventing waste of food in storage, in transit, or held for sale, directing the market movement or distribution of perishable products."

The Administration Food Bill was introduced in the House by Representative Lever, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. General debate in the House on the measure will, it is thought, be commenced as soon as the War Tax Bill is disposed of.

The food bills, it is understood, are approved by Herbert C. Hoover, President Wilson's choice for National Food Administrator.

The bill states that it is essential to the national security, and the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, seeds, shoes, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life, also to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations and private control affecting the supply or distribution of necessities during the war, and to maintain Government control of food products and other necessities during the period of the war. Nearly two score of closely written sheets are required to set forth the provisions of the bill and penalties for violation of any of its provisions.

The powers given to the President are virtually dictatorial. Sections 9 and 11 are probably the ones in which the President is given the widest power. Section 9 reads: "That whenever the President shall find that it is essential, in order to assure equitable distribution of necessities, or in order to prevent hoarding or monopolization of, or exacting excessive prices for, or injurious speculation in, necessities, he is authorized to purchase, provide for the production or manufacture of, or otherwise procure necessities; to store them; to dispose of them, by sale or otherwise on credit or other terms at cost, including the expense of packing and transportation; and to require any person having at his disposal any necessities, or any available storage place suitable therefor, in an amount in excess of his reasonable individual needs for a reasonable period, to furnish the whole or part of such excess to the Government in such quantities, at such times and at such prices as shall be determined by the President to be reasonable."

(Continued on page four, column seven)

WORLD-WIDE GAIN IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A world-wide increase in grain production, to offset the serious world shortage of the past season, was reported to the Agriculture Department here today by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

RINTELEN PLEADS NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Captain Franz von Rintelen today pleaded not guilty in Federal district court here to indictments charging him with perjury and with defrauding the United States Government in obtaining passports. The perjury charge is based on alleged false statements made in obtaining the passports.

NEGROES GIVEN PLAIN ADVICE

Hampton Leader Tells Them
How to Meet New Economic
Conditions in a Talk on Negro
Migration From the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAMPTON, Va.—Negro migration from the South was the subject of a recent address by Mrs. Josephine S. Calloway, wife of C. J. Calloway, who is in charge of the Tuskegee Institute extension division. She said, in part: "Negro men are leaving the farming section of the South for the North and for cities and other places where there are public works. Some are looking for higher wages, and some are looking for a kind of wage, because they are hungry. Their wives and children are hungry. They have practically no food and very little clothing. They were in debt for money advanced by their landlords, merchants, or bankers. Their debts were embarrassing and depressing. Some are leaving, however, because it is their habit to move. Some who left have sent back for their families. The son and husband, in some instances, have been thoughtful of the ones left behind and have sent back some of their earnings with which to buy food and clothing. In other cases, the husband has deserted his family. "These conditions have been brought about by the European war and other causes. But ignorance, carelessness and extravagance have helped us to be unprepared to meet the new economic conditions. The carelessness of our people in saving material, time and money has brought us face to face with the bread and meat problem. If we were not so wasteful, we would not be so restless now.

"The Negro woman must learn to economize in the kitchen. She must learn to make a little go a long way. She must know how much it takes for her family's meal. If she does not know, she is likely to mix up a quart of flour, when a pint would do. She must learn how to take the bits of left-overs from one meal and make them into a dish that will be relished at the next meal. Stop the little leaks leading out from your kitchens. In a year's time they will amount to many dollars.

"One reason why the Northern white man is able to send down South and get your husband and work him, is because his wife is so thrifty and knows how to save. As a rule, our women spend too much time sitting idly. The industrious woman can always find something to do. Instead of the gaudy, showy dress, hat, and shoes, let us buy something more substantial and more sensible looking—something that will wear long and well. Let us be content to wear last winter's hat and dress, if we cannot afford to buy a new one. Let us take some good dye and color over the faded garments of several winters. Change their style and make them look new, rather than go in debt for new ones. Let us do more cleaning and pressing of our clothes and less buying of new ones.

"Plant a good garden; raise plenty of vegetables of all kinds for your table and some to sell; plant corn, peas and peanuts; plant plenty of velvet beans for your stock. Encourage your husband to stay out of debt. Do not encourage the borrowing of money to make a crop. You will not be called upon so much to go to the field as when so much cotton was raised. The mule or horse will have to do much of the work that you have been called upon to do.

"Teach your children to work. Teach them to be saving of their time and money; send them to school. Teach them to be law abiding. If all unite in doing these things, there will be no hard times with the white or the black, but we will have prosperity here in our South land."

SWEDISH SOCIALIST CHARGES REFUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Vorwärts has published an open letter from Herr Sudekum, a prominent member of the German Socialist majority, to Herr Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialists, which, it says, the latter has so far failed to publish in his paper, the Socialdemokraten.

The letter is a protest against what Herr Sudekum describes as Herr Branting's unneutral attitude, and his method of misleading Swedish Socialist opinion through his papers. It also replies to various charges brought by Herr Branting against the writer. In the first place, Herr Sudekum denies that he has become an agent of the German Government, if by that is meant that he has renounced his political independence in order to enter the service of the Government, or to do any harm to the world in general. If, however, he writes, it means that, like hundreds of thousands of his political associates, he is doing his modest best to help his fatherland to defend itself from its enemies, and to secure for itself the possibility of secure development, then he certainly is such an agent.

Proceeding to deal with the references made to his various visits to other countries, Herr Sudekum writes that having gone to Malmö on private business shortly after the war, he found so many wild rumors being circulated with regard to Germany that he made a point of visiting Stockholm with a view to correcting some of these, and had a conversation with Herr Branting and other Socialists which sufficed to check the circulation of such stories for the moment. He challenges Herr Branting to say whether he made any statement or offer at that time which would justify

the conclusion that he was a Government agent. Similarly, he writes, he went to Italy on instructions from the Executive Committee of the German Social Democratic party, to put an end to the confusion of opinion existing there as to events in Germany and the attitude of the German Socialists, and the report drawn up of all that he said on that occasion was issued to the general public. Again, with regard to Rumania, he points out that Dr. Rakovsky, the Rumanian Socialist leader who has been carried away by the Russians, made a public declaration as to the complete loyalty of his (Sudekum's) dealings with him and his associates.

Herr Sudekum further denies having been connected with the civil administration of Belgium. He merely belonged for some months, he writes, to the German administration of the Belgian Red Cross, in which capacity he did his best to better the lot of the Belgian population. You also connect my name, he continues, with the deportation of Belgian civilians, and magnanimously observe that you hope I played no special part in the matter. I can inform you that I played the same part as the whole German Socialist Democratic party played in that connection. When, that is, we learned of the fate which the Belgians had met, we protested, and insisted that the measure should be dropped. After our protest, the Belgians were transported to Germany, the majority were taken back, and only those remain in our country who themselves desire to do so. The German labor unions are supervising their employment, and are seeing that they are as well cared for as is possible in present conditions in Germany.

AERONAUTICAL MOBILIZATION GOVERNMENT PLAN

Western Department to Map the
Air, Mark Routes, and Erect
Microphone Listening Towers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Col. William Glassford, chief aeronautical officer of the Western Department, is to undertake the mobilization of the aircraft industries on the Pacific Coast at once. Every factory in the states of California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada engaged in the manufacture of automobile or aeronautical engines or that could be utilized in turning out aircraft motor and airplane parts will be catalogued. To assist in the standardization of military and commercial airplanes these factories, when called upon to produce their share of material needed, will be asked to manufacture only standardized products under specifications issued by the War Department.

A meeting of the general managers of the chief mechanical manufacturing plants in California will be called by Colonel Glassford soon. This gathering will take place at the headquarters of the Western Department at the Presidio, San Francisco. Capitalists who are interested in the development of the aircraft industry will be asked to attend. Eventually, the Government will know just how many distinctive types of aircraft can be manufactured and delivered within a specified period, the exact cost of production and the specific manufacturing plants that best can produce the material desired at the lowest cost.

Officers here say that standardization of the automobile industry will follow. This, however, will be undertaken by the national advisory board, assisted by the Automobile Club of America and its affiliated organizations. After mobilizing the aircraft industries, it is the plan of aeronautical officers of the Western Department to start the work of making aeronautical maps, showing the safest and best air routes between cities. Listening towers, equipped with microphone detectors, landing stations, fuel depots and arrows marking the various routes will be established as soon as is practicable.

DAYTON SELECTED FOR AVIATION SCHOOL

DAYTON, O.—Dayton has been selected as headquarters for a four-squadron United States aviation school which will be as large as any school of the kind in the world, including the famous aviation schools of England and France.

The school will be established near Fairfield and Osborn, on a tract of 2500 acres of land, most of which has already been purchased or covered by options.

Plans for the construction of hangars, officers' quarters, clubhouse and other necessary buildings have been completed and construction work will begin within the next 10 days, farmers having been notified to vacate the property within that time.

The school will be in operation by July 15 and airplanes will then be flying over Dayton and vicinity like flocks of birds. The number of planes to be kept at the training school is 216, while there will be between 800 and 900 men always at the field. Captain Waring, who was associated with Colonel Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal, will be in active charge of the construction work at the field.

COLLECTION OF TAXES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At the result of a conference of Federal and State taxation officers in Melbourne, uniform methods of preparing returns for both systems, and the amalgamation of effort in collecting income and land taxes, will probably be recommended. Legislation will be required if these changes are to be brought into effect.

POSSIBILITIES OF BROWN COAL

Victoria May Use Fuel for Generation of Electricity and Transmission of Power to Melbourne and Other Cities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria is awakening to the immense possibilities of her brown coal fields. If all the tramway systems in and around Melbourne are placed under a Government board, as is proposed, it is likely that the power for working the lines will be generated at Altona and brought to this city by overhead transmission.

In comparison with the black coal, the soft brown variety which abounds at Altona and Morwell has been despised and neglected. The recent coal strike brought the possibilities of brown coal strongly before the State Government and it was proposed to transform it into briquettes and so avoid the waste of ordinary consumption in the case of lignite, or brown coal. Although the settlement of the strike made the utilization of the lignite no longer a pressing necessity, the interest aroused has brought developments.

Speaking before members of the Institute of Victorian Industries recently Mr. F. W. Hagelthorn, Minister for Agriculture, stated that by means of a secret process a private concern had been able to extract 15 gallons of crude oil to the ton from Morwell brown coal as against 15 gallons from the best Newcastle black coal. The oil had been extracted from the lignite without such heating processes as would have extracted the tar. Following on the discovery of this valuable byproduct, there has come the proposal to use brown coal for the generation of electricity and the transmission of the power to Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat and Geelong at less cost than power could be produced in those cities.

Credit must be given to Mr. H. R. Harper, the city electrical engineer of Melbourne, for restating the power production scheme in a definite, graphic way. In the course of his presidential address before the Victorian Institute of Engineers, Mr. Harper said:

"The following table from the Victorian Year Book illustrates the rapidly increasing use of electricity in Victoria, the horse power shown being the amount actually used:

| Year | Horse power | Actual electricity used |
|------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1905 | 438 | 2,174 |
| 1906 | 458 | 4,182 |
| 1907 | 558 | 6,746 |
| 1908 | 658 | 9,529 |
| 1909 | 802 | 11,764 |
| 1910 | 954 | 14,505 |
| 1911 | 1,164 | 18,732 |
| 1912 | 1,327 | 22,582 |
| 1913 | 1,679 | 28,385 |
| 1914 | 1,732 | |
| 1915 | 1,915 | |

"Assuming that the population of Melbourne in 1925 will be 925,000, the estimated consumption of power," he continued, "will average out at 260 units a head; and assuming for the moment that 130,000,000 units will be generated by the railways department for the operation of the electrified suburban railways, the total consumption a head for all purposes will be 400 units.

"There is a distinct problem arising in the very near future as to the means by which the necessary power is to be produced to meet the requirements stated. The existing powerhouses of the electric supply authorities in Melbourne have severe limitations for the production of power economically and on a large scale.

"In view of the necessity for larger plants, absolute bedrock costs of fuel, and unlimited water for cooling purposes, it will be necessary to provide in the near future for one, and later on for perhaps two, large powerhouses for light, power and tramway requirement in the metropolis. Of all the items of operating costs in a steam powerhouse that of coal is undoubtedly the most important, and before any scheme for a new powerhouse for the Melbourne area can be decided upon, the question as to whether brown coal can be economically used will have to be given very careful consideration.

"If Victoria's brown coal fields had been in the possession of Germany they would long ago have been turned to commercial use. They are well situated for the production of power. The most serious handicap in the past has been the comparatively low price at which superior black coal from outside Victoria has been available, but in recent years the increased price of black coal has given the brown a great opportunity.

"Another disadvantage affecting brown coal has been the lack of any scheme for utilizing it in sufficient quantities in the initial stages of the development to place the industry on a sound commercial basis.

Mr. Harper, continuing, pointed out that the whole position of the brown coal industry would be altered if it were associated with a large scheme for the supply of electricity to Melbourne and some other portions of the State. The industry would then be able to start in a large way with an assured future and an immediately profitable present.

Recognizing that the one factor necessary to success is that the cost of brown coal should be less than that of imported black coal for an equal heating value, and having made allowances for transportation costs, brown coal, Mr. Harper said, "It is clear that, with Newcastle black coal at its present prices, Morwell brown coal, burnt at the mine and transmitted in the form of electricity to Melbourne, will represent about one-

half the cost for equal heating values of the black coal."

Mr. Harper estimated that, without considering the value of the brown coal by-products power could be delivered in Melbourne from Morwell at about one-third of a penny for each unit, with a load factor of 40 per cent. For a 24-hours daily supply the cost would be about a farthing a unit. With such a scheme of cheap electricity it would be practicable, with the aid of 110,000-volt overhead transmission to convey electricity considerable distances throughout the State.

Though Mr. Harper considered that the State should leave the retail distribution of electricity in the hands of municipalities or private enterprise while it produced and distributed electricity in bulk, there can be little doubt that when Victoria takes over the suburban electric tram systems of Melbourne and electrifies the cable tram, it will also take into its own hands the retail distribution of electricity.

JEWES SEE SIGNS OF REALIZING PALESTINE HOPE

Words of Gen. Archibald Murray and Their Leader, Justice Brandeis, Cheer Them

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The adoption of a resolution by the Kehillah, the organization which represents the secular and educational interests of three-quarters of the 2,500,000 Jews of Greater New York, expressing confidence that the United States, together with its allies, will use its best efforts toward the "realization of the hope and aspiration of a Jewish people for the reestablishment of a free and publicly recognized homeland in Palestine," is indicative of the eagerness with which the Jews, not only of this city but throughout the whole world, are waiting for the word which may come from either Washington or London, or from both capitals simultaneously, that their twenty-century long aspiration has at last been realized. So certain and so imminent does this appear that every day the Zionist movement gains new and notable converts.

The first substantial token of the early realization of the great Jewish hope was given to the world in the semi-official proclamation by Gen. Sir Archibald Murray of the intention of Great Britain to establish a Jewish Republic in Palestine. "What should we do with Palestine, thus liberated from the century-old Turkish grip?" General Murray asks this question, and answers: "There can be little doubt that we should revive the Jewish Palestine of old, and allow the Jews to realize their dreams of Zion in their homeland."

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, who is the honorary president of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, in a letter written by him to the Mizrahi convention at Pittsburgh the week of May 14, said: "You meet at the most critical period in Zionist history, but, at the same time, at the most hopeful one. The war is forcing the evacuation of the colonies and the cities of Palestine, and in order to meet the sufferings of our people, relief must be supplied. On the other hand, we are facing the inevitable realization of our hopes, which have been completely expressed in the Balfour program—to obtain for the Jews a legally secured, publicly assured home in Palestine. The process of this accomplishment is distinctly a question of progress in organization. To succeed we must have money from the many. We must strengthen our organization, and bring within its fold all those who are willing to agree with us; and we must establish that accord and understanding which bring about perfect discipline. I shall be glad to know that you have pledged yourselves to accomplish these things for the coming year, which I hope will be the most fruitful one in the history of our movement."

THE WAR BOARD has requested the following railroad executives to act as railway advisors to the officers of the United States Army in charge of the organization of these regiments: W. W. Atterbury, vice-president, Pennsylvania Railroad, will cooperate with Col. H. D. Deakyne, at Philadelphia; Mr. J. H. Hustis, receiver, Boston & Maine, with Maj. W. P. Wooten, at Boston; B. F. Bush, receiver, Missouri Pacific, with Col. C. M. Townsend, at St. Louis; Wm. Sproule, president, Southern Pacific, with Col. J. P. Cavanaugh, at San Francisco; H. W. Miller, resident executive officer, Southern Railway, with Maj. J. S. Sewell, at Atlanta; and L. F. Loeve, president, Delaware & Hudson, with Col. C. H. McKinstry, at New York.

RAILWAY PLANS TO AID FRANCE

Work of Organizing Nine Regiments of Railroad Workers to Supply Needs of Fighting Ally—Make-Up of Personnel

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In connection with the work of organizing nine regiments of qualified railroad men for service in France, now under way, the following communication has been sent to railroad executives:

"The French railways are badly run down. They need more or less complete rehabilitation. France has no men who can be spared for this work as she wants all her men at the front. Before we can train men to go into the trenches we can supply France's railroad wants, and we can do it practically immediately. Any men we send over must be soldiers, as it will be necessary for the railroad forces to enter the army.

"We propose to make up five construction regiments of six companies each, to effect this rehabilitation. Each regiment will have an engineer officer of the United States Army as colonel and another officer from the Army as adjutant. The other officers will be made up of railroad men, except that the commissary will be provided by the United States Army. The lieutenant-colonel will be a chief engineer of a railroad, or someone else of similar experience. The captains will be taken from the engineers of maintenance of way, the lieutenants from supervisors or roadmasters, and the non-commissioned officers from track and bridge foremen. The privates will be track laborers.

"The pressing need just now is for officers for these regiments. They will require five chief engineers, 30 engineers of maintenance of way, 90 supervisors or roadmasters, 60 track foremen, and 30 bridge foremen. Each company will have 150 track laborers and 14 bridge carpenters as privates.

"The next important requirement on the French railways is for shop forces. They are short of men to repair their locomotives. It is proposed to organize a shop regiment, to be made up the same way as the construction regiments, except that the lieutenant-colonel will be a superintendent of motive power, the captains will be master mechanics, the lieutenants will be shop foremen, and the non-commissioned officers gang foremen. The rest of the company will be made up of boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths, and their helpers."

Three operating regiments will be raised, with officers from superintendents, trainmasters, yardmasters, and others having to do with the actual operation of trains. The privates in this case will be taken from the train crews.

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1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.

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LIBRARIANS AND ADV. EXPERTS TO TALK AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speakers and guests at the Public Library Advertising and Publicity Conference, to take place here on Friday, are to bring with them samples of library advertising already in effect, and arrangements will be made to display them. The program follows:

Afternoon Session—Address of welcome, S. DeWitt Clough, president of the Advertising Association of Chicago; "The Need for Library Advertising and Publicity," George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, Chicago; "What the American Library Association Has Already Accomplished for Greater Library Publicity," Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; "Advertising the Des Moines Library," Charles E. Rush, librarian, Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library; "Some Experiments in Library Advertising at Kansas City," Purd B. Wright, librarian, Kansas City Public Library; "Some Suggestions from an Itinerant Patron," John B. Ratto, Chicago, who visits many libraries on his Chautauqua and Lyceum tours; "Community Advertising," W. H. Rankin, president of the Rankin Advertising Agency, Chicago; "An Analysis of Advertising Appeals," Arnold Joerns, president of the Arnold Joerns Company; "Direct Advertising," Homer Buckley, president of Buckley, Dement & Co., Chicago.

Evening Session—"Advertising Problems of a Large City Library," Henry E. Legler, chief librarian, Chicago Public Library; "Advertising Methods of the St. Paul Library," W. D. Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library; "Toledo's Library Week" (illustrated by stereoscopic views), Herbert S. Hirschberg, librarian, Toledo Public Library.

HAWAIIAN ANTI-LIQUOR MOVE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—With a view to securing prohibition for the Hawaiian Islands, at least until the termination of the war, a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature urging liquor license commissioners to curtail the sale of intoxicants and to issue no licenses after July 1, 1917.

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It is always the purpose of CAMMEYER salespeople to fit the foot carefully and intelligently. This service, plus CAMMEYER style, quality and value has in a large measure been responsible for our sturdy and substantial growth.

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CUBAN CONGRESS REPORT FAVORS LARGE LOAN

Fifty Million to Be Asked as War Measure and for Roads but Not From United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Committee on Finance of the lower house of the Cuban Congress has decided to report in favor of a \$50,000,000 loan instead of the \$100,000,000 that has been advocated by many of the congressmen.

The committee in its report recommends that \$50,000,000 of the loan be used for the military defenses and other expenses required on account of Cuba's entry in the war against Germany, while the \$20,000,000 be used for the repairing and building of Cuba's roads.

This loan is not to be obtained from the United States Government, as have those of the other allies of the United States, but will be raised by a bond issue, the bonds to be sold to the banking house making the best propositions to the Cuban Government. It is expected that several New York banking houses will bid on the loan.

MINNEAPOLIS CIVIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Legislature which adjourned recently, authorized the issuance by the city of Minneapolis of \$7,371,000 in bonds for various civic purposes, including a new auditorium to cost \$800,000, the five-year building program for the schools, which calls for \$4,436,000, bridges, parks and playgrounds, the repair of the armory, at a cost of \$100,000, and other municipal improvements.

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EXPERT VIEW ON CHANNEL TUNNEL

Sir Francis Fox Furnishes Details of Proposed Undersea Route Which Would Link Britain by Rail With France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Francis Fox, a well-known civil engineer, gave an inspiring lecture on "Geographical Aspects of the Channel Tunnel." The lecturer began by giving some account of the bed in which the tunnel would be made. The remarkable ravine, La Grande Fosse, near Guernsey, he said, was the remains of the great river of past geologic ages, which played an active part in eventually separating England and France. The white chalk cliffs of England and France near Cape Gris-Nez rested upon a lower bed of gray chalk about 2000 feet thick, which in turn lay upon a solid bed of gault. Both beds, he said, were very suitable for tunnel construction, being almost, if not completely, impervious to water. In deciding upon the Channel Tunnel route the precaution had been taken to keep the work well within the thickness of the gray chalk, but near the coast where the line might have to run for a short distance out of the chalk, it was curved so as to enter the gault.

Proceeding, the lecturer said the tunnel would consist of two tubes, as this system gave the best facilities for ventilation, drainage, repairs to the structure and so forth. It was proposed that the work of excavation should be done by revolving cutters, fixed in Greathed shields. This system would attain a rapid rate of advance, the debris being removed from the "face" by high-speed endless belts arranged so as to deliver their load direct into wagons without the necessity of shoveling or of manual labor. The work would be carried on by electrically driven machinery, which would have the advantage of reducing the volume of air required for ventilation, and as arrangements would be made for excavations and other operations to be carried on simultaneously at many points, the time required for construction would be reduced to a minimum.

Going on to give details of the tunnel, Sir Francis Fox said each tube would be 18 feet, connected at intervals of 200 yards by cross tunnels, partly to facilitate goods traffic and partly to permit of an excellent system of ventilation being installed. Work on the tunnel would be carried out with the greatest dispatch, but no work would be done on Sundays, except for ventilation, pumping and urgent repairs. The tunnel could be worked, ventilated and pumped by electricity supplied from a power station in Kent. The tunnel would be maintained under the authority of the War Office and arrangements would be made by which a section of the tunnel could be flooded in emergency without injury to the works.

Continuing, Sir Francis Fox said, trains would be run direct from London to Paris in less than six hours. Baron Emile d'Eranger, chairman of the Channel Tunnel Company, he said, believed the opening of the submarine railway would double or treble the passenger traffic to Great Britain, and perishable goods demanding prompt delivery would be increased in an equal degree. Sir Francis Fox then went on to say that as soon as trains could pass under the Channel they would be able to traverse France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey as far as Constantinople without any difficulty as regards gauge or minimum structures. The Orient express would be able to leave London at noon, traverse the Channel Tunnel and depart from Paris at the usual hour, passing through Germany and Austria-Hungary to Bucharest, or through Bulgaria to Constantinople. The Nord express would leave Charing Cross for Brussels, Berlin, and Königsberg to Petrograd, and for Warsaw, Minsk, and Moscow, where it would correspond with the Siberian railway express to the Far East or to the watering places in the Southern Crimea. Trains would also run to Turin, Milan, Rome, and Brindisi, and connect up with all the wonderful network of railways in Europe. Nor was this all, Sir Francis Fox proceeded to show that far greater developments were possible. He considered that it was by no means impossible that in a few years travelers from London by the Channel Tunnel would be able to reach India, China and the Malay States without leaving the railway systems of the world.

UTAH TO CULTIVATE 120,000 MORE ACRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Two hundred representatives from the 28 counties of Utah met at the State Capitol to discuss agricultural development and the conservation and mobilization of foodstuffs. Reports showed that there is a scarcity of potato seed, that the best crop would be greater this year and that there would be an increase in wheat production. Gov. Simon H. Harber said the State would make every appropriation requisite for the tilling of the soil to the greatest extent. Dr. E. G. Peterson of the Utah Agricultural College, who presided, stated that at least 120,000 more acres would be put under cultivation this year than last year.



The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

ALLIED SUCCESS ON FOUR FRONTS

Survey of War Operations Indicates the Position in West, at Salonika, in the Egyptian Theater and in Mesopotamia

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The British War Office in its statement issued April 24 on the German wireless message of the same date, points out the extreme anxiety of the German General Staff to hide from the German people the real results that were attained by the British attacks on April 9 and 23, by claiming that both of these were failures, because they failed to break through the German line. (The same claim was made regarding the great French thrust from east of Soissons to near Rheims and which was extended 20 miles east of Rheims.)

The German wireless mentions three places, Lens, Avion and Oppy, on which no attacks were made by the British, seeking by this statement to give color to the assertion that the offensive was made on a 24-mile front whereas it covered nine miles only and was directed at the villages of Gavrelle, Guémappe and Roex, of which the two former were taken and secured, while the attackers established themselves in the western outskirts of Roex. Guémappe is on the river Cojeul, and just south of the Arras-Cambrai road which runs between it and Monchy le Preux.

Roex is on the Scarpe and close to the Arras-Douai railway about four miles north of Guémappe. Gavrelle is on the main road from Arras to Douai and lies nine miles west by south of that place and three to four miles north of Roex. The positions of these villages, each on a main artery leading to Cambrai or Douai shows their importance and why they were elected as objectives. No less than eight German counterattacks are stated to have been repulsed opposite Gavrelle in some of which the attackers were estimated at 5000 to 6000 men, showing the importance the Germans attach to the holding up of the British at this point. These and other counterattacks are made in masses and regardless of losses, which are said to be enormous and such as have rarely, if ever, been suffered by the Germans in this war.

The British communiqué of April 25 refers to the many thousands of fallen Germans lying on the battlefield they now occupy, and states that over 3000 prisoners were made in three days. Some of the reasons that lead the Germans to make such efforts to regain Gavrelle are that it forms part of a position covering the prepared position which runs from about Drocourt (eight miles west by north of Douai) to Quénant (11 miles west of Douai), which again covers Douai. East of Douai lie the plains of North-eastern France, leading to Belgium and the Ardennes. Further south again the possession of the great portion of Havincourt Wood, Trescault, Beaucamp, Villers Plonch and Gonnelieu, threaten Maroing on the Bapaume-Cambrai railway and about four miles southwest of Cambrai. The British line at Trescault is about 3½

miles southwest of Maroing, the last important point before reaching Cambrai. The practice of the Allies, both in the Somme and these later offensives, has been to attack certain points with the idea of holding them when carried. If momentarily regained by a German counterattack they are again attacked and nearly all the German counters have been driven back or have not reached their objective. Thus the Allies "build up" their line as they go. The object of breaking through has been denied.

A further reason for these costly counterattacks by the Germans is that von Hindenburg, and, taught by him, the German people, have pinned their faith on the ruthless submarine campaign. Von Hindenburg hopes to stop food supplies reaching England, and that this will result in peace overtures. If, at the same time, he can hold up the allied advance and thus retain the ground gained, he hopes to strengthen Germany's hand in the peace proposals.

It is interesting to recall that part of the ground in the French offensive is where the British were fighting in September, 1914, when, having retired before the overwhelming superiority of the Germans in men and material from the Condé-Mons Canal line to Valenciennes-Meuse, Cambrai-Le Cateau, St. Quentin and other places, they finally turned with the French and drove the Germans back across the Aisne, Soissons, Vemize, Missy-sur-Aisne, Vailly, Soupir, Le Chemin des Dames, Cerny is roughly the line occupied by the British troops after the battle. It was from this line that the British force transferred when in occupation of trenches close to the enemy, and moved up north to the neighborhood of Aire-Bethune northwards, having been relieved in their trenches by the French. This relief had, of course, to be carried out at night, with the greatest care and secrecy.

From Salonika, Egypt and Mesopotamia recent British successes are reported. The first named consisted of an advance over a front of one mile to a depth of 500 yards at the south-west corner of Lake Doire, in Palestine, where the British force is holding the line of the Wadi Ghazee, an advance was made north of the river on a front of 6½ miles and the Turkish advanced positions were carried and consolidated.

In Mesopotamia as the result of actions fought on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April, Samarra Station on the Bagdad Railway on the right bank of the Tigris was captured. Nearly 700 prisoners were taken and a good deal of material, including 16 engines and 24 trucks. This latter haul will be of great assistance to General Maude. The great heat prevailing in Mesopotamia will make operations increasingly difficult, though the troops are now favored with much that was wanting. A letter from Sir Arthur Lawley, chief commissioner in Mesopotamia of the British Red Cross Society and order of St. John of Jerusalem to Mr. Chamberlain, details the great improvements that have been made in every hand. To quote one paragraph: "Communications by road, railway and river have been laid out and developed on a well-thought-out plan. Facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels at Basra, of every kind, exist on an adequate scale. Stores in abundance are available and methodically controlled. Medical equipment has been introduced on a lavish scale. An ample water supply is assured at the base and every camp. Sanitation has been taken in hand."

TERCENTENARY OF FOUNDER OF HISTORIC MUSEUM

Celebration at Oxford Today—Ashmolean Museum Earliest of Kind in Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—How many people, one wonders, outside the archaeological and antiquarian world, are aware that the Ashmolean Museum, the tercentenary of whose founder is celebrated today is one of the oldest museums in Europe and actually the earliest founded in the British Isles. The nucleus of the present exhibit consisted of objects of natural history, gathered together during their travels by the two Tradescants, father and son, which they housed in their botanical garden (they were great collectors of plants) at South Lambeth. The museum and garden which were much frequented in the middle of the Seventeenth Century by the public were popularly known as "Tradescant's Ark." The only association, however, of Tradescant's name with the Ashmolean Museum is to be found in the portion of the museum called the "Tradescant Lobby." Besides the objects of natural history "Tradescant's Ark" contained "mechanical artificial works in carvings, turnings, sowings, and paintings," a section devoted to "warlike instruments," and a cabinet of coins and medals, and the collection was sufficiently important and extensive to call for a printed catalogue which was published in 1656.

Within two years of Ashmole's offer of Tradescant's collection to the University of Oxford, on condition that it should be housed in a building erected for the purpose, the foundation stone of what has since been known as the Ashmolean Museum was laid, and three years later, in 1683, the museum was thrown open to the public. To the Tradescant collection, Ashmole's library and collection of MSS. were added, and subsequently those of Anthony Wood and John Aubrey. The earliest catalogue of the contents of the museum was drawn up by Robert Plot, the first keeper; this is a MS. catalogue in Latin. From time to time numerous valuable accessions, both gifts and purchases, have been received by the museum; notable among these are King Alfred's Jewel, which was presented in 1718, the Hoare collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities which had been excavated by James Douglas, and two further collections of Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Brighton in 1858 and Fairfield in 1865 respectively.

The original building by now had become utterly inadequate for its purpose. On the founding of the new University Museum in 1855, the objects illustrating physical science in Tradescant's as well as Ashmole's collection were removed to it. The space occupied by the archaeological objects, which formed the nucleus of the present museum, and by the ethnographical specimens, library, portraits and coins was wanted for examination rooms. In their quondary the authorities offered all these objects to the Bodleian Library, the orators of which accepted only the books, MSS. and coins. The rest of the collection remained in considerable neglect in

their old quarters. Oxford had meanwhile become the recipient of many valuable objects of archaeological interest which were housed in various buildings, steadily rivaling in interest the mother of English museums.

The dispersion of so many objects of archaeological and artistic interest in different buildings was obviously inconvenient for purposes of study, and the absence of any systematic arrangement became so marked that it became clear that such an anomalous condition of affairs could not continue consistently with the interests of the university. The much needed reform was at length brought within the region of practical achievement. In 1887, Charles D. E. Fortnum offered to the university a portion of his collections if suitable accommodation were provided in the Ashmolean Museum. It was clear that no such accommodation would be forthcoming in the University Building. An effort was made to provide it by removing a considerable portion of the ethnographical specimens to the Pitt Rivers Museum. This step in no way tended to overcome the original difficulty; on the contrary, it only helped to accentuate it.

The absolute necessity, as well as the desirability of uniting and bringing into juxtaposition under one roof the numerous collections which the university had amassed, led to negotiations which resulted in the university agreeing to erect a new building for the Ashmolean collections. Mr. Fortnum contributed £20,000 and a freehold estate toward the endowment of

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This sign says: "Here is a garage man or supply dealer who knows gears and bearings wear in spite of plain oil or grease. He won't force Dixon's on you, but he is prepared to sell 100 per cent. lubrication if you want that kind." Ask him what Dixon's selected flake graphite adds to lubrication.

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the new museum, which was completed in 1894. The action of the university has been fully justified by the accession since that date of numerous important archaeological specimens, including the Hierakonpolis, Cretan, Oldfield and Flinders Petrie, objects which have contributed greatly to the value of the Ashmolean as a museum of archaeology. The building adjoins the University Galleries. The architecture of the oldest part is modeled upon that of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, which was built by the architect of the Parthenon. It is said to be the masterpiece of Charles Robert Cockerell, R. A., and one of the last important works erected in the Neo-Greek style.

The collection housed within its walls illustrates Greek and Roman, and Egyptian and Assyrian Sculpture, Romanesque and Gothic art, prehistoric European, Egyptian and West Asiatic antiquities, and art of the Renaissance, and the paintings include many of the Flemish and Dutch schools, as well as pictures by masters of the Italian and French schools of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and by masters of the old British school.

Lichfield, where Ashmole spent his early years, is not making any elaborate celebrations in the city itself, but will be represented at Oxford by a deputation of its leading citizens, where the public will have the opportunity of realizing how great have been the accessions to the museum since the Tradescant curiosities were first housed in it.

CREDIT MEN URGE A PULLING TOGETHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Diversification of crops and "a pulling together," so that the great food requirements confronting the nation will be met untidily and through an equality of unselfish support are urged by the National Association of Credit Men in a letter sent to the business men of America. "No message is of more importance to the credit interests of the country," says the letter. "Members of the association should suppress first all tendencies to gamble in commodities, prices and credits."

CITY FOLKS GO TO FIELDS

WINNIPEG, Man.—The offer of 3000 farm college students, made by the Davenport Agricultural College, Iowa, to come to Manitoba to assist in seeding operations in the Province will not be accepted, the needs of the Province having been fully met. "Over a thousand city folk," said National Service Director Chapman to The Christian Science Monitor, representative, "are now working on the land." In some of the smaller towns which form the centers of farming communities, special social functions have been arranged for the volunteer farm hands from the city.



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NEW YORK

THE OUTSIDE
of a refrigerator is just as important as the inside. It should be thoroughly painted before varnishing to protect it from dampness.

THE EDDY
REFRIGERATOR
Has three coats of best lead and oil under the varnish.

INSIST ON PAINT—
NOT JUST VARNISH
The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy

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D. EDDY & SONS CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for Catalog, Mailed Free.
Entire Wheat Flour
Franklin Mills Co. makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes. Do not let this FREE
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

ECUADOR TRADE ABUSES NOTED

Custom of Undervaluing Merchandise Has Been Called to Attention of Federal Board—Complaint of Customs Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Merchants Association has recently been confronted with several problems in relation to trade with South America. Ecuador has adopted new customs regulations, says the association, which are likely to prove extremely onerous unless modified or repealed.

"The use of invoice upon which the values of merchandise are understated in shipments to South America has been called to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. As customs duties are paid upon these invoices, understatement of values gives the importer an illegal profit. It is reported that shippers have long made a practice of using false invoices."

"The association has taken up a complaint that in one South American State, customs officials have attempted to enforce an abnormally large fine upon a consignee of American goods because of a minor clerical error. Many members of the association are of the opinion that customs officials in certain South American countries are over-particular in seeking out trifling errors and imposing heavy fines therefor. The Department of State has asked the association to furnish it with concrete cases illustrating this practice in order that it may be able to decide whether representations can be made to the government under which the customs officials are serving."

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander

548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

SPORT shoes for men and women—an uncommon variety of smart models. A woman's tan buckskin golf shoe with ball-strap and ankle-strap—distinctive and efficient—is eight-fifty. A tan calfskin tennis shoe is eight dollars. Men's tennis and golf shoes, high and low, are eight-fifty to ten dollars; women's white buckskin sport oxfords, eight to ten dollars. Information furnished promptly.

Mail Service

For the Man Who Likes to Camp, Glacier National Park's the Place.

It's one thing to spend your vacation where the surroundings are not particularly attractive, where the lodging is a bit rough and where the grub is well, just ordinary. But how about a place where the most glorious scenery and atmosphere ideal with unheard of opportunities for the finest of camping sports abound, and where on every side there is a grand and interesting country, filled with clear lakes and streams fed from glaciers on the close-by mountains! And where there are numerous pleasant camps, "chalets" and great mountain inns as well, where you can find comfortable living and enjoy two or three weeks in that wonderful cool mountain air, which will, if anything can, give you a thoroughly enjoyable outing. It's easy to get to Glacier, and you surely would "enjoy to the limit" a vacation spent in that glorious climate. Let me help plan a trip for you and give you all the details—illustrated booklets worth reading even if you don't go—years for the asking. I am at your service—always. Alex. Stocks, New England Pass. Agt., C. & Q. R. R. Co., 264 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4387. —Advertisement.

Prevents Tangled Flags SAVES TORN COLORS

A slight rod and clamp attached to any size flag. Absolutely prevents winding around pole no matter where the wind is or how hard it blows. If you can't get Non-Tangle Fixtures at your nearest store, write us for price list. State size of flag.
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Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.
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238 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

CLERK MUST
CERTIFY CARD

It Will Not Suffice, Say Authorities, for an Absentee to Fill in Army Answers on Registration Blank and Then Mail It

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mailing a selective registration card to the home town or city of an absentee will not suffice, the provost marshal general's office announced today. At the same time it was stated that exemptions of men with dependent minor relatives will not necessarily be based upon whether the relative is under 12 years of age. The additional statement says:

"It is not sufficient for the absentee to obtain a registration card and fill in the answers, for he must file his card with the county clerk where he happens to be, or if he is in a city of more than 30,000 inhabitants, with the city clerk.

"The clerk is required to fill in certain information on the back of the card, regarding the height, build, color of eyes, and hair, etc.

"After this information has been supplied and the clerk has certified the card, it will be returned to the absentee, who must mail it to the registrar of his home voting precinct, so that it will reach that official not later than registration day. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the card, so that a registration certificate can be returned to the absentee.

"The officials in charge of the registration also desire to point out that question nine, which asks whether the applicant has a dependent child, mother or sister under 12, does not intend to fix that age as the maximum for which exemption may be claimed on account of dependent minor relatives. The question is intended only for purposes of census. Twelve was the figure fixed in the civil war draft.

"Question 10, in which the person registering is asked whether he is married or single, requires an answer as to the present status of the applicant. If his wife has passed away or he is divorced he should register as single. A divorced wife, even though drawing alimony, will not be considered as a dependent relative."

MANY BOYS ARE
TO GO ON FARMS

Arrangements have already been made by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to place 1500 boys on farms for work this summer, and others are being daily registered. Several groups are already at work. Late additions to the tracts to be worked by boys include a large farm in North Falmouth, which will take 75 boys each from Lynn, River and New Bedford. Senator Winthrop Murray Crane is to finance a farm camp of 50 boys in Stockbridge.

About 1000 persons were supplied with free seeds yesterday at the Park and Recreation Department headquarters, 33 Beacon Street. An equal number are being taken care of today. By night, it is expected, all the seeds donated by Thomas W. Lawson will be given away. Plots of land on Franklin Park for those who have no land around their houses to cultivate, are also being apportioned today. Department experts are on hand to give advice on gardening to all inquirers.

School garden activities have begun in many parts of Somerville. An acre of the Central Hill Park has been set apart for community potato raising.

CHANGE IN INCOME
TAX LAW PROPOSED

The legislative committee on taxation yesterday reported a new bill on Governor McCall's recommendation that \$5,000,000 be set apart from the income tax to reimburse municipalities for their losses on intangibles. This action was taken by the committee following a public hearing, at which vigorous protest to the Governor's plan was expressed. The new measure provides that the reimbursement to cities and towns in 1918 shall be on the basis of intangible property in these cities and towns for 1916.

Provision is made in the Income Tax Law that the State shall reimburse cities and towns, in the first instance, to an amount equal to what was collected by the municipalities on intangible personal property in 1915. It provides further that the balance, if any, shall be distributed among the cities and towns, after the cost of administering the act has been deducted, on the same basis that the State tax is apportioned.

The Governor proposed to pay to the cities and towns the amount they would have received on the basis of the 1915 assessment and apply the balance to a reduction of the State tax. The amount which would have been kept by the State was estimated at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

U. S. COAL INQUIRY
IN BOSTON BEGINS

A special session of the United States grand jury was called today by George W. Anderson, United States district attorney in Boston, to investigate a statement in a Boston newspaper to the effect that the Massachusetts coal situation is controlled by a few corporations which conspire to fix prices. Mr. Anderson's statement regarding the object of the investigation is as follows:

"In the issue of May 22 of an evening paper of large circulation I find among other things concerning the coal situation: 'The Massachusetts coal situation is absolutely controlled by a few big corporations which in-

terlock more or less and which conspire to fix the price of coal uniformly at any figure they may elect—the price being always what the consumer can be made to pay."

"If this statement is accurate, it indicates that the representatives of this paper have discovered evidence which has hitherto escaped a considerable number of representatives of the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation engaged on the coal problem in various parts of the country. Clearly the public is entitled to have any such evidence so discovered put to immediate use.

"Consequently I have summoned the authors of this statement to appear this afternoon before the grand jury in order that the public may have immediate and full benefit of all evidence in the possession or control of this newspaper, bearing upon any conspiracy or combination, illegal under Federal law, to enhance the price of coal.

"I now take this occasion to bring the fact of this grand jury investigation of coal prices to the public attention. I add that now and always this office will welcome information from any source indicating that any prices, particularly of the necessities of life, are or may be due to acts obnoxious to existing Federal laws."

NEGRO REGIMENT
IS TO BE FORMED

Word has been received from Washington that a Negro regiment is to be formed June 5 at Ft. Des Moines, Ia. There will be 250 noncommissioned men of the regular Army, drawn from Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and from the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. From these the officers will be drawn for the 100 civilian troops who will go into camp June 15. These civilians will be taken from all over the United States. New England's quota being 40. The age minimum is 30, the maximum not being stated. Truck company 52 was mustered into service today at the South Armory. Truck Company 53 is ready for service at Springfield. Other companies are about completed at Hartford, Conn., New Haven, Conn., Montpelier, Vt., and Augusta, Me. Teamsters and cooks are still needed for these truck companies.

Many artisans are needed for the volunteer army and in other branches of the Government service. The State Free Employment Bureau on Kneeland Street has a list of many of these openings and will supply information without charge to all inquirers.

A letter from the Cambridge Gas Light Company received at the Navy office yesterday announced that this company will give full pay, less the amount paid by the Government, to all its men who enlist.

Contract for Gun Bases
Lieut. Col. Tracy T. Dickson, U. S. A., commanding officer at the Watertown arsenal, has received a special permit from the War Department to place with a Providence firm a contract for a large number of anti-aircraft gun bases, to be supplied within a few weeks to the arsenal. These bases will be used as mounts for special guns to be used against aircraft, which are to be made part of the field equipment of the regular army.

Radio Stations Inspected
Lieut. Henry C. Gawler, radio operator of the United States Naval Reserve, returned to the Charlestown Navy Yard today from a tour of inspection of all radio stations in Maine. He reported all in fine condition and keeping in touch with each other as well as the large station at the Navy Yard. They are operated by men in the United States Navy or Reserve forces.

DRAFT-OPPOSING
PETITION FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The constitutionality of the Federal Draft Law was attacked here on Tuesday, when Ferdinand Claoudous, a citizen of Oakland, coming within the age limit prescribed by the draft law, filed with the Supreme Court of California a petition for an alternative writ of prohibition preventing the Mayor of Oakland from conducting registration of citizens under the law on the ground that the act violated the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids slavery or involuntary servitude. The court denied the petition.

J. Ogden Armour Takes Million
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Ogden Armour has subscribed for \$1,000,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds. It was said by Mr. Armour's associates that the subscription will be on his personal account wholly and had no connection with the packing firm of which he is the head. The Armour Company will aid its employees in purchasing Liberty Loan bonds on terms to fit their means.

BROCKTON ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS
BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton branch of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association met yesterday and elected these officers: Mrs. George O. Jenkins, president; Mrs. George A. Boucher, Mrs. James DeBard, Mrs. Daniel W. Field, Mrs. George C. Keyes, Mrs. S. Heath Rich, Mrs. F. A. Simmons, Mrs. George W. Sprague and Mrs. Bernard B. Winslow, vice-presidents; Mrs. B. B. Winslow, secretary, and Mrs. George W. Davidson, treasurer.

COLLEGE NEWS FOR RECRUITS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Students of the University of Michigan who enlist in any branch of the military service will be kept in touch with university affairs by means of a special newspaper published weekly for their benefit and mailed to the camps.

PROROGUE THIS
WEEK EXPECTED

Leaders in Massachusetts Legislature Believe That the Business of This Session Will Be Completed by Saturday

Leaders in the Massachusetts Legislature are of the opinion that by Friday or Saturday the Legislature will have finished its business and be ready for formal prorogation by Governor McCall. Some of the legislators, however, are inclined to believe that the recent war measures introduced, particularly those from Governor McCall, will necessitate sessions the fore part of next week.

Representative Bliss of Malden, Republican Party leader in the House, this morning expressed the belief that by Friday night, the lower branch will have completed its calendar. This same view was taken by James W. Kimball, clerk of the House, although, he said, it is possible that the House will be in session on Saturday.

The upper branch is not expected to be ready for prorogation until the forepart of next week, according to Senator Gifford of Barnstable. Senator Hobbs of Worcester said that it is possible for the Senate to finish its year's work by Saturday, but he would not be surprised to see it in session next week.

Both branches are urged to expedite business so that Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms of the Legislature, can prepare the House chamber for the Constitutional Convention to be held June 6. Considerable alteration will be necessary. The extra number of delegates to the convention will necessitate the installation of 80 additional seats to the 240 now used by the House members.

In the Senate today the Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" on the following measures: to establish the salary of the Secretary of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at \$20,000 annually; Bill to establish the salary of the Assistant District Attorney of the Northern district; and the bill establishing the minimum salary for judges and registers of probate and insolvency.

Senator Beck moved, and it was voted, to substitute a resolve providing that the attorney-general, the secretary of state, the treasurer and receiver-general, the auditor, the supervisor of administration, the clerk of the Senate and House, be directed to advertise for proposals for the execution of all the state printing for a term of three or five years, for the resolve substituted in the Senate yesterday on this matter by Senator Bean.

Senator Chamberlain opposed ordering the bill to its third reading, and moved that the bill be amended, so that the contract cannot be awarded for more than one year, instead of from three to five years.

The amendment was defeated and the Beck bill ordered to its third reading on a voice vote.

Senator Chamberlain favored the bill authorizing the Homestead Commission to provide homesteads for citizens, urging the Senate not to accept the adverse report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the measure. Rejection as recommended by Ways and Means Committee was negated on a voice vote, and the bill was ordered to its third reading.

Without debate the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill to extend the term of office of the Boston Transit Commission for one year. It also passed to be engrossed the bill relative to the compensation of employees of the Commonwealth in the military during the present war.

The bill creating a state bureau of immigration was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the House this morning ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill providing for the distribution of the income tax for 1918.

The House defused to admit the petition of the Mayor and city solicitor of Brockton that the city may establish a municipal ice plant. It also refused to admit the petition of Wilfrid Wheeler for further protection of gardens and farms from theft and depredation and Secretary Wheeler's petition that the State board of agriculture be authorized to encourage agriculture among children and youth; the petition of Lewis R. Sullivan that voters absent on military service may vote for candidates for municipal office; the petition of Charles A. Winchester for longer official consideration of plans for public buildings; the petition of the mayor of Boston for extension of the term of office of the members of the Boston transit commission; the petition of Charles F. Rowley for an investigation of fraternal beneficiary associations and the laws relating to them; the petition of Frank Mulvey for compulsory registration of citizens or subjects of governments with which the United States Government is at war; the petition of Henry F. Hurlburt and others for the registration of aliens in the State.

Mr. Flanagan of Lawrence made an appeal for an amendment to the highway law codification bill providing for the protection of canals. Mr. Emery's amendment and argument were supported by Mr. Gleason of Andover and Mr. Murphy of Lowell. The amendment was adopted without opposition.

The
Gingerbread Luncheon
Tremont Street 172 Boston

and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Without opposition or debate, the House passed to engrossment the bill granting the consent of the Legislature to the purchase by the United States of Little Hog and Cal Islands in Boston harbor.

Mr. Young of Weston, for the Ways and Means Committee, told of the urgent need for the immediate passage of the Senate bill relative to the property, service and capitalization of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Mr. Sherburne of Brookline agreed to most of the propositions for the relief of the corporation, but opposed cutting off transfers.

On the amendments of the Ways and Means Committee there was a rising vote of 94 yeas to 40 nays. A roll call was refused and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

SALEM GAS COMPANY
MAY ISSUE NEW STOCK

In a decision handed down today the Gas and Electric Light Commission has authorized the Salem Gas Light Company to issue 3100 additional shares of capital stock to its stockholders at a par value of \$130 per share. The company's petition had asked for permission to issue 4093 shares at \$130.

The decision is by a 2 to 1 vote. Commissioner Solomon LaVergne filing a dissenting opinion in which he declares that the proposed issue is at too low a figure per share. He points out that the market value of the stock is \$200 per share and that to permit the company to issue stock at \$130 is "cutting a melon of \$70 per share for the stockholders."

The city officials of Salem and Peabody, both of which municipalities are served by the Salem Gas Company, opposed the stock issues at the public hearings on the matter.

The majority report states that the company had made out a clear case showing the need of the additional stock issue in order to meet certain outstanding indebtedness, represented by notes.

SCHOOL GARDENS IN
NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C.—Model gardens to be cultivated in connection with all rural schools in New Hanover county is the plan of the county superintendent for this spring. Prof. T. E. Browne of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Raleigh will go to Wilmington the latter part of this month and assist the local school authorities there. It is believed that the movement will spread to each family in the county. The making of every rural school in the State a farm-like school was vigorously urged by Governor Bickett in his inaugural address a few weeks ago.

PAPER EGG STOCKS
ARE UNDELIVERED

CHICAGO, Ill.—It was settlement day recently for April business on the butter and egg board, says the Tribune. Several members failed to make settlements. About 200 cars of eggs, worth \$800,000, were marked "undelivered." This indicates a large portion of the business of the board was on paper only, the eggs having no existence.

Pressed for an explanation, one member said: "Various members of the board, afraid to make settlements for April contract 'paper eggs' for fear of violating Judge Landis' injunction directed against speculation, let the deals go by today unsettled. It is the closing day of the month and, therefore, the day of settlement."

HARVARD UNIT ARRIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrival in England of the Harvard Medical School unit, known as the Red Cross Hospital No. 5, is announced. It includes a score of surgeons and physicians, 60 nurses and 150 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps.

BOSTON BONDING
INQUIRY IS BEGUN

Finance Commission Investigation Into Growth of Business of National Surety Company Opens With Public Hearing

Growth of the bonding business done by the National Surety Company with the City of Boston and the municipality's various contractors from \$785,109 in 1914 to \$1,248,847 at present was shown today at the public hearing conducted in the Tremont Building by the Boston Finance Commission to inquire into the bonding transactions of the city. The period covered is that during the agency of Peter J. Fitzgerald, father-in-law of Francis J. Daly, formerly a business partner of Mayor Curley. It was brought out that Mr. Fitzgerald became city agent for the National Surety Company in March, 1914.

Henry F. Hurlburt of Hurlburt, Cabot & Jones, is conducting the hearing for the Finance Commission which was represented today by Chairman John R. Murphy, Charles L. Carr and James P. Magenis. John C. L. Dowling, counsel for the Finance Commission, was present to prompt Attorney Hurlburt.

Attorney Hurlburt detailed what the hearing intended to disclose, how the business of the National Surety Company had grown since Mr. Fitzgerald had secured the agency. He said he made no charges, but simply detailed facts for the commission to consider, to call to the attention of the Mayor or to bring before the Governor and Legislature.

He spoke of the fact that the city does not have to pay damages except where statute provides and hence has wasted thousands of dollars in bond-slayers and automobiles and boilers. He said that premiums on boiler insurance alone, since 1912, amounted to \$15,907.53.

Chairman Murphy then read the rules under which the hearing is being conducted with regard to direct testimony and time for cross examination.

Walter P. Anderson of John C. Paige & Co., was the first witness. He said the Paige Company had represented the National Surety Company in Boston since 1897. William B. Dammann is the president and Leonard Joyce is the vice-president. He said that O'Brien & Russell have acted as agents also in Boston for the Surety company for four or five years. He then explained how bonding companies in New York have organized what is called the Towner Bureau. He said that practically all the New York companies were associated in the Towner Bureau with the exception of the International Bonding Company of New Jersey. He said the bureau's business was to classify bonding risks.

In answer to questions, he said that John C. Paige & Co. and O'Brien & Russell, so far as the National Surety Company is concerned, are entirely independent of each other. Mr. Henderson said that he did not know Peter J. Fitzgerald until he was appointed agent for the company in 1914. He said he went to New York and had a talk with President Joyce, that Mr. Joyce told him he had appointed Mr. Fitzgerald an agent in Boston, that Mr. Fitzgerald was related to Francis L. Daly, who was a political power in the city. Mr. Henderson said that Mr. Fitzgerald would on that account be able to do a large bonding business with the city of Boston.

He said he had no objections to Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment and that he told Robert J. Dunkle of O'Brien & Russell of Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment when he returned to Boston. He was not positive, but he thought that Mr. Daly's name had been mentioned during the course of his conversation with Mr. Joyce. He thought that Presi-

dent Joyce had had an interview previous to this in New York with Mr. Fitzgerald and with Mr. Daly. He had no recollection that Mayor Curley's name was mentioned in the interview with Mr. Joyce. He said he had never had any financial dealings with Mr. Fitzgerald or his son, Edwin P. Fitzgerald.

Robert J. Dunkle of O'Brien & Russell was the next witness. His testimony was largely confined to a conference he had with Vice President Dammann of the National Surety Company and of a meeting he had later the same day at the Essex Hotel with Peter J. and Edwin P. Fitzgerald and Mr. Dammann. At that time, he said, Mr. Dammann introduced him to the Fitzgeralds, telling him that Mr. Fitzgerald, senior, was to be a city agent of the National Surety Company in Boston. Mr. Dunkle said that he offered Mr. Fitzgerald desk room in the office of O'Brien & Russell, telling him the facilities they could give him in conducting his business.

He was not sure Mr. Dammann was the man who arranged the interview, but it was some official of the National Surety Company. He said the Fitzgeralds do not pay rent, that the firm charges no broker for desk room in the office of O'Brien & Russell.

Pressed by Attorney Hurlburt, he declared that the firm of O'Brien & Russell still continued to do bonding business with the city of Boston and would not say that some of these contracts were for the National Surety Company.

ROYAL ARCANUM INSTALLS

Installation of the officers elected at yesterday's meeting, occupied this morning's session of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, in convention at Hotel Vendôme. C. Arch Williams of Chicago is the new supreme regent, and Samuel N. Hoag, retiring supreme regent, the supreme secretary who will move from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to Boston and occupy the offices of the Arcanum on Shawmut Avenue. Franklin Rubrecht of Columbus, O., is installed as supreme vice-regent; L. R. Gieseberg of Pennsylvania, supreme orator; A. S. Robinson, supreme treasurer; W. Holt Apgar, examiner of claims; and William F. McConnell of New York, supreme auditor. Other minor changes were made.

Y. W. C. A. CLASSES MEET

A supper and "Festival of Lights" were held by more than 300 members of the Young Women's Christian Association Bible classes at People's Temple last evening. Dr. Mary A. Emerson of Boston University spoke on "Women's Work in War Time." Miss Gertrude Owen spoke on "Light" as symbolizing the influence of the worker.

TWO SHIPLOADS OF SUGAR

Nearly 14,000,000 pounds of raw sugar arrived at Boston today from Porto Rico on two American steamers, and other cargoes are due within a few days. One boat went directly to the discharging berth in the Mystic River, while the other one anchored in the harbor awaiting its turn for a berth in South Boston.

CONNECTICUT MEN TO GO SOUTH

HARTFORD, Conn.—Instead of going to Ayer, Mass., as was expected, the entire Connecticut National Guard will be sent to a concentration camp in Gen. Leonard Wood's Southeastern Department, near Charleston, S. C. George M. Landers of New Britain has been appointed head of the food supply committee.

FOOD CONTROL
BILL REPORTED
IN THE SENATE

(Continued from page one)

Upon failure of the person to comply with such requirement, the President is authorized to requisition and take possession of any such necessities or storage space, and pay for them at the price so determined. If the price so determined shall not be satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid the amount prescribed by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum, added to the amount so paid, etc."

The above paragraph is the one which has already caused opposition among those opposed to extending the President's powers to any great degree.

Section 11 gives the President power to prescribe regulations governing or prohibiting such speculation as may cause undue fluctuation of prices.

For National Anthem

Resolution in Congress Provides for Adopting People's Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution has been introduced in the House providing that the "Star Spangled Banner" be made the National Anthem of the United States. The resolution states that although the "Star Spangled Banner" has been accepted as our National Anthem, it has never been legalized by Congress.

Inasmuch as the American people have so long considered Francis Scott Key's historic song as the National Anthem of this country, the resolution provides that the words and music of this song be adopted by Congress, thus legalizing the song.

WYOMING SCHOOLBOYS
FOR CROP WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Every schoolboy in Wyoming is called upon by a proclamation of Gov. Frank L. Houx to aid in the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops on Wyoming farms this year.

The Governor's proclamation sets forth in detail the plans of the Wyoming branch of the National Defense Council to list the names of boys who will engage in farming during spare hours or during the summer vacation, and to place these boys upon farms. By the Governor's proclamation each teacher is asked to list the names of the boys and to forward this list to the Governor's office.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The executive committee of the Railway Development Association has fixed May 9 as the date for the annual meeting of the association here. The association is composed of heads of the industrial, agricultural, immigration and publicity departments of all the leading railroads in the country. L. J. Bricker of St. Paul, general colonization agent of the Northern Pacific, is president of the association.

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Washington & Meridian

CLEVELAND
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No Raise in Price

No more money is required to buy a high-grade spring suit or topcoat today, at the JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS, than in the past. In spite of the enormous increase in the cost of production, the THIRD-FLOOR CLOTHES SHOPS have maintained their high standard at the same price, \$15, offering usual

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LEADER ADVISES MEN IN COLLEGE

Princeton University President Tells Those Prevented From Enlisting to Hold Steadily to Their Present Duties

College men who are prevented from enlisting in the Government service at present, are urged by John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, to adopt an attitude of calmness and judicial poise and not to abandon their academic work or other nonmilitary activities to rush into work for which they are not adapted. In an article in the *Daily Princetonian*, he writes in part:

"Age, physical disqualifications—often of a minor nature—the wishes of parents, the special obligations of some students to their parents, the lack of an imperative call on such men for patriotic service, all these reasons fully justify many men in holding steadily to their present tasks, whether by remaining in the university or taking up other nonmilitary work.

"I think we all must realize that a certain insidious form of silent pressure is brought to bear on such men to follow the crowd and enlist somewhere, somehow. A few men are anxious to enlist to avoid conscription. This attitude is in many ways reprehensible. It unjustly discredits conscription, which, in reality, ought to result in saving every man from the charge of being a slacker.

"Now this spirit of wanting to get into Government service may easily become a kind of hysteria. It is hard to withstand the inclination to follow the line of least resistance. It will take real moral heroism for many men to hold steadily to their present duties. They owe it, however, to themselves, their parents, their friends and their country.

"This is likely to prove a long, hard war. We will all probably have ample opportunities 'to do our bit.' I want to urge men who are convinced that they are prevented by perfectly valid reasons from rendering military service at this time to do their bit by holding on."

WIDE SUPPORT FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

Women's Suffrage Association passed a vote in favor of war prohibition. This conference represented 2,000,000 women who are paying special attention to food conservation. Mrs. Herbert Gurney, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, says the executive committee at its meeting in May passed resolutions for war prohibition, and this question will be taken up and passed upon by the State Federation at its annual meeting in June.

"It is needless to say that the Women's Christian Temperance Union is promoting this cause with all the earnestness and vigor of its magnificent organization, which includes 12,000 women ably led by Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson. Mrs. Robert Woods said that the National Association of Social Settlements, representing 400 organizations, had voted for war prohibition. Mrs. Ernest Codman, president of the District Nurses Association, said that she represented 70,000 women who sent telegrams to President Wilson asking him to do what he could for war prohibition.

"Various towns throughout the State have taken independent action. At a special town meeting in Swampscott, a vote was passed for prohibition during the war and a resolution was sent to Congress urging this measure. The Public Safety committee in Brimfield, Hanover, Newton and other towns did likewise. In Dedham 450 citizens signed a petition to Governor McCall. A similar petition was prepared among the citizens of Shelburne Falls and Hopkinton. In Cambridge the Board of Trade suspended its rules in order that it might pass a vote unanimously favoring prohibition.

"The colleges of the State have been very active under the leadership of Mark H. Shaw. Harvard University, through its *Graduate Bulletin* and also through the college papers, has been advocating prohibition as a war measure, and petitions with long lists of signers have been passed around among the student body. Similar petitions have been circulated among the students of most of the leading colleges of the State.

"It is needless to say that a great majority of the churches of the State have gone on record and their various auxiliary bodies, men's clubs, women's alliances, young people's societies and similar organizations have passed resolutions, circulated petitions and sent letters and telegrams favoring war prohibition. Characteristic of the spirit of the church groups was the notable expression in the Episcopal Church at Springfield, when a congregation of 1300 people rose in a body, the members pledging themselves to refrain from all indulgence in alcoholic liquor during the period of the war.

"The Federal Council of Churches, representing all denominations, met in Washington on May 14 and passed resolutions for war prohibition. The Boston Baptist Social Union passed resolutions on May 8. The Springfield Congregational Conference sent resolutions to President Wilson and Governor McCall on May 9.

"The National League of Unitarian Laymen at its annual meeting held in Boston May 20 sent resolutions to Governor McCall and to Congress. Its membership includes prominent men from all parts of the Nation. The action which was taken by them for war prohibition represented perhaps the most conservative element among the

Protestant churches, yet the vote was carried by enthusiasm and was followed by prolonged cheers.

"The Unitarian ministers of the Worcester Conference passed resolutions which were sent to Boston and immediately endorsed by the Boston Association of Ministers. The American Unitarian Association, at its annual meeting in Boston on May 22 passed strong resolutions asking for prohibition as a war measure.

"These items indicate only a small part of the enormous work done by the churches in crystallizing sentiment on this subject. This much, however, what might be expected, but when the work is promoted, as Dr. DeWitt Wilcox tells us, among the physicians with almost equal vigor, we begin to see that the subject of war prohibition has taken a strong hold. Dr. Wilcox reports that numerous medical associations have passed resolutions favoring war prohibition.

"Among the notable exemplifications on the subject of war prohibition were the mass meeting in Tremont Temple on April 29, the Governor's hearing May 1 and the women's rally in Faneuil Hall on May 20. Numerous mass meetings have been held and are still being arranged for in the larger cities of the State."

Middlesex W. C. T. U. Meeting

MARLBORO, Mass.—Speaking at the spring convention of the Middlesex County Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday, Ernest P. Carr, superintendent of schools in Marlboro, declared that it was unfair to school children to expose them to the evils of the saloon out of school while teaching them the good results of temperance and morality during school hours.

Mrs. Abbie F. Rolfe, president of the organization, presided. Exercises showing the steady advance of prohibition during the past year were held in the afternoon. Edith Davis of the Watertown public schools received first prize of \$2.50 in gold for the best essay on "Why Business Men Demand Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Liquors of Their Employees."

UNITARIANS FOR WAR PROHIBITION

Resolutions urging the President and Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States during the period of the war were adopted unanimously at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association yesterday. The association also petitioned the United States Government to establish safety zones about the various military camps for the protection of the men. Similar resolutions were sent to the Governor of Massachusetts.

In speaking of the position of the Unitarians in entering the war the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the association, said in part: "We are in honor bound to resist the aggressive autocracy that tears up treaties as mere scraps of paper, that tramples on the weak, that casts the helpless into bondage, that inflicts upon innocent neighbors the fearful miseries of wanton invasion and devastation. Let us not hesitate to affirm that this is our religious as well as our patriotic duty."

Representing the German Evangelical Protestants of North America the Rev. Carl A. Voss of Pittsburgh, a citizen of the United States of German parentage, assured the association that there was no ground for doubting the loyalty of the German-Americans in the present stage of the European War. The declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany, he said, brought issues greater than those of personal well-being, and recognizing this situation he declared that the German-Americans would stand loyally for the United States. In closing he said: "For my people, the American Nation and its flag and cause are as precious as they are to anyone and for their preservation we are willing to bring sacrifices to the uttermost. We can agree with the President's declaration that the war is not with the German people, but with the Kaiser and his associates."

LIQUOR DEALERS ARE ADMONISHED

Efforts of the liquor traffic to defeat war prohibition measures in Congress and to secure cooperation between the liquor dealers and union labor, in hope of support of a license policy by the various military camps for the number of 70 to the Trade, a petition issued by the Massachusetts League.

Relative to closer relations with union labor, the publication says in part: "We desire to again remind you that some of the dealers are forgetful of their pledge to have new work and repairs done by union men, either by contract or sub-contract."

"This willful or forgetful breach of faith must stop if we expect that the Allied Building Trades and all other union artisans will continue to keep their faith and pledge a vote and work for license and vote. Yes, for the best interests of both trade and craft. Especially see that your outside sign is union made, as same is a public advertisement for your business and the products of the union craft."

"See that your contract contains the union clause and save yourself trouble. Remember together we assist the trade unionists."

"Insist on every teamster and driver delivering or shipping goods from your store wearing the union button."

PROFESSOR WHIPPLE LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness an illustrated lecture on "The Inner Life of the City" was given by Prof. George C. Whipple of Harvard yesterday afternoon at Huntington Hall.

GRAIN STOCKS SURVEY IS URGED

Prof. Anderson of Harvard Says Leading Dealers Under Government Auspices Should Ascertain Available Product

A committee of leading grain dealers should be called under Government auspices to ascertain existing stocks of grain and flour for the purpose of estimating the prices which will most likely bring the supply and demand for grain together, according to Prof. B. M. Anderson of Harvard, who writes a special article for the *Harvard Crimson* on grain speculation and food control.

He declares that economists are agreed that "speculation normally performs some very vital functions," but monopolistic speculation, he adds, the economist does not defend. After enumerating the services of ordinary competitive speculation, he says in part:

"If we are to abolish the grain exchanges for the period of the war, we cannot stop with that. No mere legislative prohibition will solve that problem. Something of a constructive character, which will do what the exchanges have been doing, is called for. The first step should be to call leading experts in the grain trade together. For patriotic reasons, as well as to protect the trade from disaster, they would respond."

"If a committee of grain experts, under Government auspices, should use their wonderful machinery for collecting information, they could probably in a short time find out the existing stocks of grain and flour and the probable future demands for various purposes at various prices."

"With these data they could perhaps estimate the prices needed to bring the supply and demand together. Such estimated prices might tell the truth better than the present prices in a demoralized market are doing. Such a report might clear the air. We should stop the use of grain for whiskey and beer during the war."

"For the rest, I am inclined to the view that the Government should move cautiously and always in cooperation with the leaders in the grain and flour trade, who alone have the knowledge required to make any Government action do more good than harm."

PILGRIM BILL VETO IS UPHELD

(Continued from page one)

gether the representatives of all the nations of the world to unite in recognizing an event of such transcendent importance in the establishment of free political institutions. But the time is far less propitious today than when the subject was first brought to the attention of the Legislature. The conflagration which was raging over nearly all Europe has leaped across the Atlantic and America is brought into the great world struggle.

"Under these conditions it seems to me it is wiser to await the coming of a happier time and certainly not at this time to embark upon any ambitious and expensive project for commemorating the event. If that happier time shall not come before 1920, suitable exercises may be devised not the less impressive because they may be simple and inexpensive."

"If the times shall permit, we may provide at the next or at a subsequent session for some of the projects contained in this bill and perhaps for a more comprehensive commemoration. But, if not, we shall still have the immortal event in our history and from its due contemplation we shall be able to gather strength to endure the troubles of the time and inspiration for our guidance in the future."

PREPARING DATA ON ISLANDS IN HARBOR

United States immigration officials are gathering data regarding islands in and around Boston harbor, in order to thoroughly inform Alfred Hampden, Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration, and Frank W. Berkshire, inspector in charge of immigration at El Paso, when they arrive here in a few days. The Federal officials are to inspect the method of handling and providing for the detained Germans at Gallipoli Island, and local officials are to take the visitors on a tour of islands about the harbor with view to considering them for a huge detention camp for all the Germans detained when the United States Government seized the German steamers.

Liberty Loan Campaign

Increasing Interest Forces Reserve Bank to Increase Quarters

Interest in the Liberty Loan has so increased that the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has been compelled to double the size of its quarters at 50 State Street for the increased clerical force needed to fill subscriptions and reply to inquiries.

The Draper Company, Hopedale, has taken \$1,000,000 worth of the bonds. Citizens of Malden have taken \$31,000. The Malden National Bank took \$40,000. The Boston Real Estate Committee on the loan is urging all agents of estates held in trust to use the bonds for investments. The lecture hall of the Boston Public Library has been offered as a place to hold meetings in the interests of the loan. The Haverhill (Mass.) committee expects that at least \$300,000 of the loan will be taken in that city.

Employees of the Millar-Wolfer shoe factory in Chelsea, subscribed for \$15,000 worth of the Liberty Loan yesterday

day after the firm had announced a plan by which the bonds could be bought on weekly installments. There are men and women of 27 nationalities employed in the factory. The Chamber of Commerce Liberty Loan subscription was increased yesterday by an additional \$6400, the total now being \$217,150.

Students at Wellesley have organized into groups to campaign for the loan both at college and at home.

Registration Plan Explained

Mayors of all Massachusetts cities having a population of 30,000 or over are completing preparations in their municipalities today for the draft on June 5, following a conference Tuesday at the State House with Governor McCall. Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts, and James J. Storow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Mr. Gettemy explained the workings of the draft, and stated that he would go to Washington at once to obtain a decision as to the methods of forming commissions to deal with exemption claims. Boston volunteer enrollment workers are to meet tomorrow night in Faneuil Hall to receive instructions. About 1300 workers have volunteered, but several hundred more will be needed.

Trench Work for Harvard

Members of the Harvard Regiment are now doing daily trench work near Fresh Pond. Two companies each day give their whole time to work in constructing dugouts and this work, which includes also machine-gun positions. The draft is expected greatly to reduce the ranks of the regiment, as many of the men before the eyes of the people. Why sacrifice the children? Why give the money? Why bankrupt the future? Why have this food control and apparent dictatorship upon the events and conduct of mankind in America?

Registration Certificates

"Get a registration certificate." That is the advice of the director of military enrollment for the State of Massachusetts. Possession of one is concrete proof of registration in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States; without it one is liable to summary arrest.

Every man between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, will receive a little blue card, slightly larger than the regulation calling card, after he registers. This card is his insurance against the accusation of "slacker." And it will save him considerable trouble, for instructions were sent out from the State House this morning to the chiefs of police of every city and town in the Commonwealth asking them to instruct their police officers to help in securing a complete registration by "holding up" young men and asking them to show their registration certificates.

Printed on the face of the certificate are the words: "In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and in compliance with the same, (name), (city), (precinct), county of _____, State of _____, has submitted himself to registration and has by me been duly registered this day, (date). Signed by _____ (name of registrar)."

Jordan Marsh Company

Give Your Support to the Government By Subscribing to the

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for this financial support, and tens of thousands will respond to the country over.

Subscriptions to these bonds may be made here in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000 and higher. They bear 3½% interest, payable in December and June. The bonds are payable in 30 years or are redeemable after 15 years at par.

We very gladly co-operate in the work by maintaining a booth on the Street Floor, Main Store, for applications for these bonds on the part of patriotic New Englanders. At this booth full information regarding these bonds may be obtained.

The terms of purchase are as follows:

2% on application.
15% June 25.
20% July 30.
30% August 15.
30% August 30.

Practically all of us can help in this vital movement.

Do Your Bit

Jordan Marsh Company

PRESIDENT IS DEFENDED

Senator Lewis Makes Explanation of Speech to Directors of Red Cross in Which "No Special Grievance" Occurred

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lewis of Illinois today replied to critics of President Wilson's speech to the directors of the American Red Cross, in which the President said this country had no "special grievance" upon entering the war.

"There has been a great apprehension as to what the President meant," Mr. Lewis said. "I believe I may say he meant this country had no one particular grievance, but did have broad grounds—world democracy and the rights of mankind." Mr. Lewis said if the present "misapprehension" were allowed to continue, the Government would have difficulty floating its bonds and pursuing its military program.

Mr. Lewis declared the President suffered "unfortunate experiences," when he spoke extemporaneously, and referred to the Philadelphia address in which the President declared the United States might be "too proud to fight."

Declaring that many people in Illinois had received circulars from a certain agency setting forth the President's idea that "no grievance" is held by this country in the war, Mr. Lewis said: "The interrogation will blaze up before the eyes of the people. Why sacrifice the children? Why give the money? Why bankrupt the future? Why have this food control and apparent dictatorship upon the events and conduct of mankind in America?"

"What the President meant," he declared, "was that America had no 'special grievance.' The President meant America's grievance was not special from that which was had by other countries—that is, the grievance of France, Britain, and the grievance of democracy. America's grievance is not special from the grievance of mankind."

WAR PRISON IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Members of the crews taken from the German vessels that were seized in Pacific Coast ports, together with other prisoners held as "dangerous aliens," who are now confined at Angel Island, United States Immigration headquarters

in San Francisco Bay, are to be sent to a concentration camp to be established at Ft. Douglas, Utah, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the Western Department of the Army. The concentration camp will be called War Prison Barracks.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council today approved Governor McCall's appointment of Representative William W. Kennard of Somerville as chairman of the Industrial Accident Board to succeed Frank J. Donahue of Boston whose term of office expires on July 1. The appointment is for a term of five years and carries a salary of \$5000 a year. The Executive Council also approved the salary of John P. Meade or Brockton who was nominated by the State Board of Labor and Industries as a Deputy Labor Commissioner at \$2500 a year. The board asked confirmation for a term of three years, but the council approved the salary for a term of only one year.

CHILDREN URGED TO BUY BOND

Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer and a member of the Liberty Loan Committee, has written a letter to Superintendent Dyer of the Boston public schools, recommending that in place of the usual donations made by graduating classes of pictures or statuary, each class that finds it is possible this year contribute a \$50 Liberty Loan Bond, registered in the name of its particular school to be hung upon the wall. The income would be paid to the school and at maturity go into the general fund of the school.

OLD COLONY LODGE

HINGHAM, Mass.—At a meeting of Old Colony Lodge of Masons in Agricultural Hall last night Charles F. Flanagan of the French army told of his experiences on the French front, where he served 30 months and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre. Col. Walter L. Boue and Maj. H. Dwight Cushing were the other speakers.

RIFLES FOR BOSTON ANCIENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Dalling of Cambridge on Tuesday arranged with Secretary of War Baker to loan the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston Krag-Jorgensen rifles for one day, to be used in their parade on June 4, in celebration of their anniversary.

AMUSEMENT TAX INCREASED

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, has announced that at all race tracks in the province the amusement tax will be increased from 10 to 25 cents where the admission fee is 75 cents or more.

STAND TAKEN BY SOCIALISTS

Delegate Hillquit Says Stockholm Conference Will Oppose Separate or Speedy Peace Unless Permanently Guaranteed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger and Algonon Lee have been chosen to represent the American Socialist Party at the Stockholm international Socialist conference. They will oppose any separate peace movement and favor only a peace guaranteeing an international agreement to prevent a recurrence of war.

Mr. Hillquit said the assembled Socialists from all the nations, including Germany and Austria, would probably take the position outlined by President Wilson in his address to the Senate. This position, said Mr. Hillquit, was absolutely in conformity with the aim of the Russian Socialists and the Socialists of all other countries, in that it vigorously opposed the imposition of punitive terms of peace and advocated measures to safeguard the democracies of the world.

"President Wilson's attitude," said Mr. Hillquit, "has been officially endorsed by Socialists on both sides of the conflict—the Socialists of England, France, United States, and also the Socialists of Austria."

According to Mr. Hillquit, the German Socialists will be ready to cooperate in a general peace propaganda, even though the terms of such a peace would require Germany to relinquish all of the territory that she had conquered in the war, and forgo all indemnities. They would be compelled to abide by such a program, Mr. Hillquit declared, but the conference would consider peace on no other terms.

FALLON INVITES SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

FALLON, Nev.—With 1100 acres of land supplied to people on 25 different units within a short time recently, according to local Federal Reclamation Service officials, local business men have inaugurated a campaign of publicity to attract settlers here to take advantage of the lands served by the great Truckee-Carson irrigation project completed by the Federal Government.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY



THE GREAT NEW BUILDING

Summer Needs Require Cushions
Plenty of Them!

For the piazza—porch—living room—boating—riding—in-and-out-of-doors—there is call for comfort and restful enjoyment.

Our Great Upholstery Section

offers an unlimited selection in all the latest fabrics—Real Turkey Red—Sunfast Materials—Taffeta—Cretonne and Chintz. All cushions are made with white muslin proof inside lining and are filled with best grade Alam Floss.

Prices Range From 1.50 to 4.00 Each

New Art Printed Fabrics

| | |
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| CHINTZ—Hand block printed. Yard, 75c up to 1.50 | A well-selected line of SUNFAST, both plain and fancy weaves. Yard, 1.50 to 3.50 |
| REAL-BELGIAN CRETONNE—32 inches wide. Yard, .90c | ENGLISH PRINTED CRETONNES—32 inches. Yard, .35c to 1.25 |
| PRINTED WARP CRETONNE—Yard, 1.25 to 4.00 | AMERICAN MADE CRETONNES—32 and 36 inches. Yard, .25c to .90c |
| HAND BLOCK AND ROLLER PRINTED LINENS—32 inches wide, for hangings and furniture. Yard, 50c to 4.00 | HASSOCKS—Covered in Cretonne, Taffeta and Sunfast materials. Each, 1.50 |

Coverings and Draperies

Are also represented in large variety of fabrics and colors—priced very moderately, from a yard, .75c to 5.50

SUNFAST CURTAIN FABRICS—In exceptional assortment of colors and weaves.

ARRAS and Canvas Curtain Material.

COTTON VELVETS—50 inches wide, for Curtains and Coverings.
DRAPERY DAMASK—Imported Silk Curtain Damask.
COTTON TAPESTRIES, WOOL TAPESTRIES—For furniture.

Jordan Marsh Company

SECOND READING OF REFORM BILL

British Measure Extending Franchise to Women and Providing Other Electoral Changes Is Debated in House of Commons

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, moved the second reading of what has been termed the most important reform bill since the act of 1832. The measure with its 33 clauses and six schedules, he said, embodied not only the equivalent of a long series of enactments which were proposed to be repeated, but also other provisions of novelty and importance. Sir George stated his case in his usual persuasive manner. The number of qualifications of men would be reduced by the bill from seven to three, that is six months' residence, the occupation for six months of business premises of not less than £10 annual value, and the university vote. The number of men who today is 8,857,000 and the number of men to be added by the bill will be about 2,000,000.

As regards extension of the franchise to women if age of 30 were adopted as a minimum, about 6,000,000 women would be enfranchised, the register being thus almost doubled in size. Every addition to the franchise, Sir George declared, "has made for contentment and stability and after recent events there can be no revival of the class feeling which excluded so many people from the suffrage."

He asked the members who still held strong views on the subject whether it was possible, having called on women for so large a contribution to the work of carrying on the war and having received so splendid a response, to refuse women a voice in molding the future of the country, which their help and devoted self-sacrifice had done so much to save. A woman voter must be entitled to be registered as a local government elector or the wife of a husband so entitled, or a university voter. The local government qualification would be based on occupation only.

Owners and lodgers will be swept away and war voters will qualify in constituencies where they would have qualified but for the war. Soldiers would also be able to vote in their absence, for it was the intention of the Government that every possible provision should be made to enable soldiers and sailors to register and to vote.

Sir George then explained the method of official registration proposed with a view to disposing of a good deal of machinery now surrounding vision and revision courts. A change in the method of voting was also proposed. The Ballot Act would become a part of the permanent law. The bill included also a proposal that in constituencies having three or more members there would be proportional representation, but the matter would be left to the judgment of the House. It was proposed that the polling should all be taken on one day.

Rejection of the bill was moved by Colonel Saunders, in view of the pre-occupation of the Government and people by efforts and anxiety of the war.

New System Urged

Lord Grey Among Advocates of Proportional Representation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England—Mr. H. G. Wells by no means stands alone in his desire to see proportional representation given a trial, especially when the occasion seems to be peculiarly opportune. No human device is likely to be perfect, but even the opponents of proportional representation are constrained to admit that it makes for a system which gives less opportunity for log-rolling than the ordinary party system, and provides for the representation of elements of society which otherwise remain politically inarticulate. Whatever makes for the independence and stability of democracy is of value.

A strong protest has been made against the attitude of the Prime Minister toward the question by one of the signatories of the recommendation of the Speaker's Conference. Lord Grey pointed out the danger of aggravating the tendency to throw the whole sovereignty of the Empire into the hands of a democracy incomplete and privileged. The transfer to one class of the political power belonging to another is no part of true democracy, and he states that the proposals for proportional representation were regarded as an essential part of the recommendations, and that had they not been adopted he would have withdrawn from the conference.

With many others Lord Grey maintains that proportional representation is essential to complete democracy, as without it it is not possible for substantial minorities to be represented in proportion to their strength. It is universally admitted that under the existing system, the elector has no freedom of choice, enabling him to vote against the nominee of the caucus which puts party before country. Lord Grey's protest will elicit a ready response from the increasing number of people who realize the danger of an unprotected majority vote, and who are anxious to see men returned to Parliament who have national as opposed to party ideals which will extend and preserve the liberty of the people.

It is interesting to note how many men whose opinion carries weight have stated publicly their view that proportional representation is vital to the success of the electoral reform scheme as a whole. There seems some

prospect of injurious controversy arising if members do not realize how strong is the feeling in those circles which desire to seize the present opportunity for purifying politics. The impulse to higher ideals, however, which is growing in strength, should assure the success of a scheme that as a whole has the unanimous consent of the leading representatives of all parties.

The tone of the debate upon electoral reform in the House of Commons bears witness to the great changes which had come over the views of members of every section, and these changes reflect similar changes throughout the country. It was generally recognized that it was not the time for political controversies, and the efforts of the few Unionist members to support Mr. Salter's amendment calling for an immediate register were squarely defeated. The overwhelming sense of the House was that such action should be taken as was least likely to encourage controversy, and, as the result proved, the debate showed that the House as a whole felt that an effort should be made to carry the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference into effect.

After Mr. Salter's amendment had been rejected by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Asquith's motion that the House record its thanks to Mr. Speaker for his services in presiding over the Electoral Reform Conference, and is of opinion that legislation should promptly be introduced on the lines of the resolutions reported from the conference, was carried without a division. Mr. Asquith's apology for his former opposition to woman suffrage was complete, and the Premier, in a sympathetic speech, disposed of the plea for inaction during the war by reminding his hearers of the work of reconstruction which is needed when peace arrives. So it was generally recognized that the occasion for reform by general consent is unique.

Women have now practically won their battle and have attracted to their ranks staunch new adherents. The following reforms were included in the recommendations of the conference: Six months' residence or occupation of business premises to be the only qualification for a vote; the register to be revised half-yearly; no elector to have more than two votes; a redistribution of seats; proportional representation in large urban areas; all elections to be held on the same day; and returning officers' charges to be paid by the State. There are many people who would like to see all canvassing abolished, but apparently public opinion is not yet ripe for this reform.

The Prime Minister's speech was a notable contribution to a debate which reached a high level, a debate distinguished for the absence of the partisanship which usually detracts so much from the value of utterances in the popular assembly. He accentuated the need of bringing the parliamentary register up to date on the unsailable ground that the Parliament elected after peace will have to settle questions which will practically determine the course of affairs, not merely in the British Empire, but very largely throughout the world for generations to come.

The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, though gratified at the tone of the debate, was dissatisfied with certain ambiguity in the Premier's reference to the action of the Government with reference to the recommendations of the conference relating to woman suffrage. This ambiguity formed the subject of inquiry at a deputation to the Premier upon the day following the debate. His reply to the deputation, which was introduced by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and officially supported by the Scottish, Irish and Welsh Federations of Suffrage Societies and 23 other women's suffrage organizations, as well as numerous representative bodies of women, showed that woman suffrage would be an integral part of the bill which was to be drafted at once, and that though the bill would not be a Government one, the machinery of the Government would be used to carry it through the House.

PITT RIVER WATER RIGHTS PURCHASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Pacific Gas and Electric Company of San Francisco announces that it has purchased the water rights on the Pitt River in Shasta County and will expend within five years \$17,500,000 in developing the properties. Approximately 180,000 horsepower of electricity will be developed. A single power plant will be erected at Big Bend, about 60 miles northeast of Redding, from which point the water will be conveyed through seven miles of tunnel and ditch to a site of the power house.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Reports from H. A. Wegner, employment secretary of the Y. M. C. A., indicate that Detroit is facing a labor shortage. From 150 to 400 men are asked by employers every day, and the supply is running short. The employment secretary has sent to Y. M. C. A. secretaries in other cities 150 letters, asking cooperation in filling places here.

MEXICAN EMPLOYEES PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Mexican Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Saying that "not the least sacrifice ought to be imposed upon any employee," President Carranza has put a stop to a plan by employees of the National Treasury to get a contribution of a day's pay from each Government employee to acquire a "Hall of Arms" where it was the plan to entertain the President on the day of his inauguration.

FRANCE INSISTS ON RESTITUTION

M. Ribot Explains Policy of Republic—Urges Russia to Open Offensive—Demands Restoration of Lost Provinces

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The reopening of Parliament Tuesday was marked by presentation of interpellations regarding the conduct of the war. Addressing the Deputies in regard to the interpellations, the Premier, M. Ribot, spoke as follows:

"I recognize that the representatives of the people desire some explanations. These may be given publicly. The public, like yourselves, has the right to be informed. Secret sessions may well be reserved for other subjects. "Concerning the interpellations on the last offensive, it may be said there were some excessive hopes and some errors of execution, but the results obtained should be neither exaggerated nor belittled. Never have our soldiers proved more admirable.

"The Government has thought some changes should be made, and it has made them. It has reorganized the high command so as to relieve it of everything not concerned with military operations. The Minister of War now works in cooperation with the Military Committee of the Chamber. I ask postponement of the discussion on this point until the work of bringing about this cooperation has been concluded.

"In reference to submarine warfare, I recognize that while the tonnage loss has diminished, we must seek more energetic and decisive means of dealing with submarines. We will consider that situation further on Friday. "As to the food supply, we are ready to discuss it as soon as possible, believing that the country has not been sufficiently informed."

Taking up the Russian situation, M. Ribot said it was necessary to combat "dangerous sophisms" which sought to treat the restoration of "lost provinces" as being a question of annexation, and which also confused the question of indemnities for ravages in the invaded provinces.

"This indemnity is a contribution which is inflicted as a fine for wrong done," said the Premier. "It is a requirement which both law and equity demand. The same reparation should be required for all small nations which have been crushed—for Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro. "No conquests and no covetousness—that, in substance, is what the Russian Government declares. France replies that it could not oppress any nationality, even that of its enemies. It will call to its aid to defend the small nations not vengeance but justice.

"What France also wishes is a durable peace, but we do not wish military dispositions to endure which can destroy this durable peace when it is once made. If the German people comprehended this, it would make peace easier to attain. That is the view of Russia at the moment when the United States is making preparations to enter the war. Now let Russia make her offensive, and we will be able to talk of peace, not in an equivocal manner but openly, and this peace, if they do not ask it of us, we will impose it."

M. Ribot prefaced his reference to Russia by asking for a postponement of the debate, "because of conversations to which the French Government has been invited by the Russian Government."

"We are following the development of the Russian revolution with the utmost care and sympathy," he continued. "The eminent and courageous statesmen of Russia were surrounded for a time by influence which rendered their action difficult, but the men of intelligence, who have now taken in hand the Russian Government, have made declarations which give us complete satisfaction. They say that they wish a strong Government, and they desire above all to establish in the army that severe discipline which is an indispensable condition of the existence of the Russian Nation."

The Premier read a telegram received from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which said:

"Russia will never forget the élan with which France entered the war on our side and will remember that at the moment of the present crisis in Russia's existence it was the splendid effort of the French people which attracted the enemy masses toward the west, and thus permitted our Russian forces to gain time for reorganization."

Cheers greeted the reading of this telegram after which the Premier continued:

"I accept for my country these words of confidence and gratitude. Yes, we march hand in hand with Russia, ever faithful. Yes, at this moment France remains on her front all those German hordes gathered from the Russian front, permitting Russia to recover herself and prepare that confraternity of arms which will demonstrate that there is no question of a separate peace. "As to the conditions of that peace, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has himself exposed the sophisms whereby Germany's formula of no annexation is made the pretext for Germany's holding the provinces she tore from France. She annexed these provinces, always French until yesterday. There stands Germany, the culprit guilty of annexation. We ask simply for restitution of what belongs to us and not for annexation."

M. Ribot was applauded as he concluded his speech. The Chamber fixed May 31 for the submarine debate and June 1 for the discussion of France's military policy and the question of delegates from France attending the international Socialist conference, at Stockholm. The

Chamber then proceeded to discuss the question of food supplies.

At the request of M. Ribot, the interpellations on the purpose of the war and the effect of the entrance of the United States and the Russian revolution were postponed.

Discussion of the food situation will be resumed on Thursday.

The Government submitted to the Chamber the estimates for the third quarter of the year, the general budget totaling 9,843,000,000 francs and the supplementary budgets totaling 1,032,000,000 francs. The general budget shows an increase of 218,000,000 francs over the second quarter of the year, but is slightly below what was expected, enabling the Minister of Finance to state in presenting the estimates:

"For the first time since the beginning of hostilities the aggregate of Government expenses begins to show a certain tendency toward stability."

Russia Is Inspired

Foreign Minister Says Nation Is Not Seeking Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of State has received the following telegram from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"By direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs I hasten to say how highly the whole Russian democracy is inspired with the sentiment of full solidarity with the great Republic, which, true to its traditions of liberty, has espoused the cause of the coalition for the defense of justice and right."

"Like the United States, emancipated Russia is not seeking conquest or any covetous end in the present contest. The war is carried on to secure the freedom of nations and achieve universal, lasting peace, effectively guaranteed against all later attacks. I am glad to find that those lofty principles, which were so eloquently formulated in America, are striking a warm, unanimous echo in free Russia, now mistress of her destinies. "TERESTCHENKO."

ARKANSAS SWAMP LANDS RECLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Drainage projects in Crittenden, Cross and St. Francis counties in Arkansas have recently been completed, and 55,000 acres of swamp land are made available for farming. The main ditch is 10 miles long with 60 miles of laterals, while the total length of the canals is 100 miles. About one-fourth of the acreage was originally covered by small lakes. The entire tract is now tillable and offers good home sites.

WOMEN NEEDED ON ONTARIO FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The farmers of York and Peel counties, anticipating that a sufficient number of men cannot be procured to assist them in their work through the summer, have written to the secretary of the War Production Club, proposing that an effort be made to enlist young women who have a knowledge of housework to relieve the farmers' wives who are more accustomed to labor in the fields.

CALIFORNIA TO HAVE NEGRO REGIMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A regiment of Negro troops is being raised in California, the complement being assured by the large number of enlistments already made. Two companies have been formed in Los Angeles and two in Oakland, and one each in San Diego, Pasadena, Riverside and San Francisco.

MEXICO INCREASES TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Mexican Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—A decree increasing the taxes on alcoholic liquors, issued by President Carranza, went into effect May 1. Forty per cent. of the sale price is levied upon all distilled liquors. Other alcoholic drinks, including beers, are taxed 16 per cent. In both cases the tax is levied at the time and place of the first sale. Imported alcoholic drinks are taxed 40 per cent in addition to the import duties.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

captured three German lines of trenches in the course of the night, and smashed a German counterattack on the new position by heavy fire, the enemy forces losing heavily. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

Around Eparges a German attack failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued yesterday reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the Ypres sector, near Loos, at Oppy, and on a wide front south of the Scarpe the artillery was active throughout the day. The British failed completely in several strong attacks in the morning at Bullecourt and later at Croisilles, suffering sanguinary losses. More than 90 prisoners were taken.

In the evening a French advance on the southern slope of Poehl Mountain, southeast of Moronvillers, broke down.

On the Meuse (Verdun front), artillery fighting was revived yesterday. Minor engagements which developed there in the forefield resulted in the capture of prisoners by us.

One of our raiding echelons ignited five enemy captive balloons simultaneously in an attack at Mouvaucourt, northwest of Rheims.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing to report.

Eastern theater: The situation is unchanged. Macedonian theater: Between Lake Prespa and the Tcherana, on both banks of the Vardar and on the Struma, the enemy artillery was more active than on the preceding day.

The official communication issued last night says there is nothing of importance to report on any of the fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's communiqué states that the Germans again heavily bombarded positions in the Hindenberg line, in the Bullecourt neighborhood. British artillery replied vigorously and no German attack developed. The British effected a successful raid early this morning southwest of Gavrelle and inflicted a number of casualties on the Germans, without any casualties to the British. As a result of patrol encounters last night at different points of the British front north of Armentières, a few German prisoners were captured.

We made successful raids last night northeast of Epehy, and during the night east of Bullecourt, south of the Arras-Cambrai road and west of Lens, says yesterday's War Office report. Yesterday afternoon, the report adds, we destroyed a large German ammunition dump on the Arras-Cambrai road northeast of Queant. The shock of the explosion was felt far behind our line.

Our troops successfully raided the enemy trenches east of Vermelles at noon today, says the War Office statement issued last night. On the rest of the front there was nothing of special interest to report. One German airplane was brought down in the air fighting yesterday and another hostile machine was driven down damaged. One of our airplanes is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

The artillery action took on during the course of the day a character of great violence in the region of the Vauclerc and Californie plateaux and east of Chevrevex. The Germans yesterday and today submitted Rheims to a very powerful bombardment. Yesterday our pilots brought down two German captive balloons, which fell in flames.

Belgian communication: Last night was marked by the usual grenade fighting in the sectors of Dixmude, Steenstraete and Het Sas. The artillery was particularly active in the sector of Ramscapelle-Pervyse. Today the German batteries directed their fire against the batteries and works in the sector of Ramscapelle-Pervyse. We countershelled the enemy artillery

and carried out retaliatory actions. Eastern theater, May 21: There was an intermittent cannonade along the whole front. Serbian and British aviators were active, and successfully bombarded enemy depots.

Yesterday's statement follows: In the Champagne, the enemy forces, after bombarding the positions which we captured yesterday north of Mont Carnillet and at the Casque and the Teton, made infantry attacks against these three sectors. They were repulsed everywhere and suffered considerable losses without obtaining any result. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us in the operations of yesterday reached 1000, of whom 28 are officers.

There was intermittent artillery fighting on the remainder of the front. On the Vauclerc plateau the artillery fighting was violent.

Enemy surprise attacks at various points were repulsed. In the course of raids on the German lines we took 15 prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Yesterday's War Office report is as follows:

Western and Rumanian fronts: Fusillades have occurred. Caucasus front: Kurds attempted an attack south of Erzincan but were dispersed by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

On the Trentino front, the Austrians, despite the repulse of the last few days, still persist in fruitless attempts to divert the Italian general staff from their main objectives. On Monday, violent raids were made against the Italian advance lines on the Cavento Pass, Plubega bridge and in the Glumella Valley and were all repulsed. Between Lake Garda and the Adige, the Austrians, after an intense and prolonged bombardment with artillery of all calibers, attacked the positions on Mt. Dosso Alto and Mt. Zugna, but were driven back with heavy losses. Other local attacks attempted on Monday in the Posina Valley, on the Asiago Plateau, and in the Carnia, all failed. On the Julian front, north of Gorizia, the artillery duel became intensified towards evening but was not followed up by the infantry.

The position taken on Hill 265, east of Plava, was consolidated and one gun and about 30 prisoners fell into Italian hands. East of Gorizia, the Austrians repeatedly attempted to drive the Italians from Hill 126, south of Grazigna, but failed, owing to Italian artillery and reserves.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Wednesday)—Yesterday's Bulgarian War Office statement, after reporting artillery actions in various sections of the Macedonian front, announces that 13 enemy warships bombarded Kavala, while 12 airplanes dropped bombs on the town. Several houses in Kavala were destroyed, says the statement, but no military damage was done. One hostile airplane was shot down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Austrian official communication issued yesterday says:

Yesterday, after several days of fruitless fighting, the enemy forces on the Isonzo saw themselves compelled to grant their infantry a rest. Only to the east of Gorizia did the Italians attempt an advance. It was repulsed by our patrols. In this region we captured one officer and 30 men and one machine gun from the enemy trenches.

On the Carso plateau there was strong infantry activity at intervals. In Carnia and Tyrol the situation is unchanged. In the eastern and southeastern theaters there is nothing to report.

POLES TO NAME REGENT AND CALL OWN PARLIAMENT

Council's Decision Follows Receipt of Evasive Note From the Central Powers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram announces that the Chancellor has returned to the capital from main headquarters, and remarks that full information concerning his discussions with the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister and the supreme army command cannot yet be given; but that the Polish question in all its bearings was among the subjects discussed, and political circles expect a statement on the matter shortly.

Meanwhile, reports from Poland itself indicate general dissatisfaction there with the political situation. Apparently the memorandum forwarded to Berlin and Vienna by the Provisional Polish Council of State points out that the occupying powers have not transferred their authority to the council as promised, thus failing to conciliate the population and excluding the possibility of an alliance with them. Hence the council is determined to appoint a regent who will form a purely Polish ministry and summon the Polish Parliament without delay. The Central Powers appear to have answered evasively, expressing willingness to accede to the council's demands, but declaring that long deliberations will be necessary. The Polish council is expected to resign, if it fails to carry its point.

According to a German correspondent of Tyd, a Dutch Roman Catholic organ in the habit of receiving information from German clerical sources, another matter discussed at the conference at German main headquarters was the peace conditions which Emperor Karl proposes to offer Russia and which include the offer of a loan to that country, integral reestablishment of Poland, and the opening of the Dardanelles in return for a proviso securing the Austro-Hungarian monarchy from disintegration.

Following the revolt of the Polish club, Emperor Karl has granted separate audiences to deputations from the German National League and the Czech Ruthenian and South Slav unions, representing all German and non-German parties in Austria, respectively.

SOUTHERN EGG MEN START A CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Anticipating a possible shortage of hens and eggs next fall, the Tri-State Poultry Association is sending out literature to chicken raisers, hoping to induce them to conserve the supply on hand, and to dissuade them from selling their poultry to dealers at the present high prices. Another move on the part of the association is the decision to distribute from 150 to 200 settings of eggs among the girls in the country to raise chickens.

POTATOES AND NAVY BEANS IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—While waiting for Congress to pass the bill for conscription, Wisconsin has gone ahead with war measures for producing a large crop to feed an army. The State has taken charge of the potato situation and more potatoes will be planted in Wisconsin than ever before. It has done the same with navy beans.

WOMEN'S LOWER PRICED DRESSES

Fileene's

Women's Shirtwaist dresses

\$7.50 \$9.50

—in the lower priced dress shop—the style is so new most women haven't heard of it yet. Have you? Shirtwaist dresses up to now have sold at comparatively high prices.

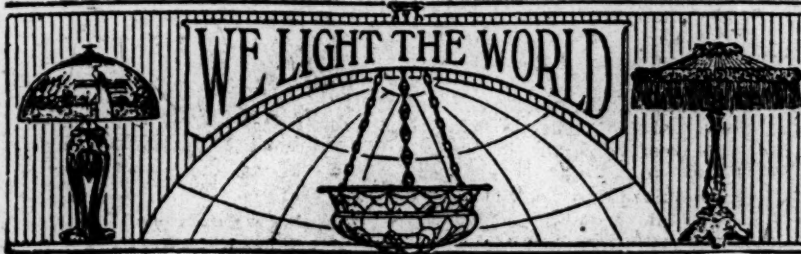
The lower priced dress shop has two styles in fine woven-stripe, cool looking voiles, at \$7.50, and two styles in plain colors, \$9.50.

Shirtwaist dresses are extremely practical as the blouses can be worn with suit skirts.



Fileene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



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We devote twelve floors to the display of first quality
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Lighting Fixtures

Our stock includes the best products of American and foreign manufacture, including beautiful Semi-Indirect Bowls in Alabaster, Alabaster and Evenite Glass, all lighted to show the desired effects.

We are prepared to figure on All Lighting Contracts for Your Home, Office, Factory or Summer Cottage.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

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REVENUE BILL VOTE IMMINENT

Attempt to Eliminate Tax on Advertising Meets Strong Opposition—Passage of War Measure Foregone Conclusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the postal rates section of the revenue bill disposed of in the House the Ways and Means Committee today attempted to strike out the section of the bill that taxes all advertising excepting that in newspapers and magazines. The committee had passed over that section, intending to support it if the postal rates section was defeated.

Much opposition has been evinced toward eliminating this section, and the opposition to the bill as a whole appeared to be stronger today. Minority Leader Mann asserting that he could not vote for a bill that would "kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

A vote is expected on the bill this afternoon, and from all appearances its passage is a foregone conclusion.

The mail rate section was the subject of a three-hour debate at a night session of the House of Representatives.

This morning, shortly after midnight, a substitute postal section proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, was adopted by a vote of 198 to 71.

This virtually completes the consideration of the bill in the House, only a few unfinished sections, including the proposed tax on advertising, being left to be voted on today, when the House meets at noon.

The committee proposal on second-class mail matter would embrace three different zone rates, one to take effect on July 1 next, a second on Nov. 1, and the third and final on March 1 next. The rates, listed by the present parcel post zones are as follows:

July 1—First zone, 11-6 cents per pound; second and third, 11-3 cents; fourth and fifth, 12-3 cents; sixth, 2 cents; seventh, 21-3 cents, and eighth, 2-3 cents.

Nov. 1—First zone, 11-3 cents; second and third, 12-3 cents; fourth and fifth, 21-3 cents; sixth, 3 cents; seventh, 21-3 cents, and eighth, 41-3 cents.

March 1—First zone, 11-3 cents; second and third, 2 cents; fourth and fifth, 3 cents; sixth, 4 cents; seventh, 5 cents, and eighth, 6 cents.

A flat rate of 2 cents on second-class matter was incorporated in an amendment offered by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, but which was voted down. Mr. Madison's amendment to tax a certain percentage of the weight of second class mail was also defeated. The main objection interposed by the members of the Ways and Means Committee to the flat 2-cent rate was that free circulation of newspapers within the city in which they are printed would be curtailed, and Mr. Kitchen affirmed that this would be an unfair discrimination against small county papers which circulate almost entirely within their home counties.

A fervent speech by Majority Leader Kitchen seemed to rally the scattered Democrats to the standard of the committee in pushing the increase through. Exclusive of the section dealing with advertising, the bill is now ready for a vote. It is predicted that a vote will be reached shortly after the House convenes today, when it will be ready for the Senate.

It is known that many senators are opposed to certain parts of the measure, among them the income taxes and particularly the postal rate increase. It is freely predicted that this section will be stricken out entirely by the Senate and that the amount of revenue may be lowered from \$1,800,000,000 to \$1,400,000,000 or thereabouts.

Those who exerted their efforts toward defeating the committee's substitute are Representatives Mann, Madden, Moore, Cox, Steenerson, Mondell, Cooper, Small, Chandler, Gallivan and Johnson, as against Representatives Kitchen, Rainey, Fordney, Longworth and Lenroot, favoring the passage of the slightly modified zone system recommended by the committee.

Prominent features of important sections of the bill as completed, including estimated amounts to be raised during the next year by the new taxes, follow: Income tax—\$174,000,000, exemptions lowered to \$1000 for single and \$2000 for married persons. They would, under the present bill, pay 2 per cent on incomes up to the present exemptions, \$3000 and \$4000 respectively, and above these figures, up to \$5000 where the super-taxes begin, 4 per cent. Super-taxes range from 1 per cent between \$5000 and \$7500 to 45 per cent at \$1,000,000 and over.

Net incomes of corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies are made subject to the same taxes.

Excess profits tax: \$200,000,000, 16 per cent or double the present tax will be levied. An exemption of \$5000 or 8 per cent profit, is allowed as under the present law.

Beverages: Taxes on liquor and beer are raised from \$1.10 a gallon and \$1.50 a keg, respectively, to \$2.20 per gallon and \$2.75 a keg. Wines containing more than 14 per cent alcohol are taxed an additional 2 cents a gallon, and grape brandy or wine spirits an additional 10 cents a gallon. Other beverages are given a corresponding increase.

Cigars, Tobacco and Tobacco Products: \$68,200,000; rates doubled on tobacco and cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1000.

Public Utilities and Insurance: \$214,750,000; freight transportation by rail or water 3 per cent. Passenger transportation and seats, berths, state-rooms on rail or water, 10 per cent.

Pipe lines, 5 per cent of the transportation charges. Lighting and local telephone service, 5 per cent of the cost. Long distance telephone calls and telegrams, 5 cents for each message costing over 15 cents.

The Spanish war tax on insurance policies of 8 per cent on each \$100 of life insurance, 1 per cent on each premium dollar on casualty, marine, and fire insurance, was reenacted. A rate of 40 per cent of the first weekly policy per year was made on industrial policies under \$500.

Manufacturers' Tax, amount estimated: This section would levy a tax of 5 per cent of the selling price on manufacturers and importers of automobiles and motorcycles, and rubber tire manufacturers whose business was paying more than 8 per cent of capital invested and \$5000; manufacturers of musical instruments selling for more than \$10; jewelry; boats not intended for use in trade; sporting goods. Proprietary medicines, perfume and cosmetics and chewing gum would be taxed 5 per cent regardless of their profits. This section as originally drawn would have included automobile manufacturers; and would have produced approximately \$118,750,000, but the Doremus amendment excluding certain automobile manufacturers makes the amount of income in this section uncertain.

Amusement and Dues, \$61,500,000: Amusement places would be taxed 10 per cent of their receipts. Club members would be taxed 10 per cent of their annual dues.

War Stamp Taxes, \$33,000,000: This section is practically a reenactment of Spanish war stamp tax embracing a wide range of articles from bonds of indemnity to playing cards.

Inheritance Tax, \$6,000,000: The exemption is reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000 under this section and increases are added of from 1/2 of 1 per cent on estates not in excess of \$50,000 to 15 per cent on \$15,000,000. This would bring the high mark on estate taxes up to 30 per cent.

Customs Duties, \$200,000: Most articles now on the free list would be taxed 10 per cent and 10 per cent added to the present dutiable list. Exemptions left on the free list are gold and silver bullion coins of certain denominations.

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LIBERTY LOAN ESTIMATES MADE

Government Announces What Every Section Is Expected to Show in Amount Subscribed by Various States of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What every section of the country is expected to do in subscribing for the Liberty Loan has been officially announced by the Treasury Department. The figures made public are the minimum; the maximum, it is hoped, will be such an oversubscription as has never before been recorded in the history of any nation.

In framing the schedule of minimum subscriptions expected by the East, West, South and Pacific Slope, treasury experts have built a structure of figures with the entire banking resources of the country as its foundation. They have based their calculations not upon the patriotism of any particular section, but upon the number of dollars to be found in the banks of that section.

Coincident with the announcement of the tentative allotments—which in reality are not allotments but estimates of what each section should take—the Federal Reserve Board announced that it had availed itself of the extraordinary powers vested in it by Congress and virtually had placed at the disposal of every bank in the United States, members and nonmembers, the powerful machinery of the reserve system to assist in making the loan an overwhelming success.

In making public its tentative allotments of bonds, the Treasury Department has adopted two bases of estimating, a \$2,000,000,000 issue and one of \$2,500,000,000, the latter designed to meet the possibility of any one section failing to take the amount estimated. The tentative allotments, maximums and minimums, by reserve districts, follow:

Boston, \$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000; New York, \$600,000,000 to \$750,000,000; Philadelphia, \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000; Cleveland, \$180,000,000 to \$225,000,000; Richmond, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Atlanta, \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000; Chicago, \$260,000,000 to \$325,000,000; St. Louis, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Minneapolis, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Kansas City, \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; Dallas, \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000; San Francisco, \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000.

Analysis of the tabulation shows that the three reserve districts with headquarters at Boston, New York and Philadelphia are expected to take 49 per cent of the loan. Minimum tentative allotments by states, estimated on the same basis, show the following as the approximate proportionate share of the New England states:

Maine, \$16,500,000; New Hampshire, \$10,500,000; Vermont, \$10,000,000; Massachusetts, \$144,000,000; Rhode Island, \$19,000,000; Connecticut, \$40,000,000. New York would be asked for \$555,000,000 and Pennsylvania for \$200,000,000. Nevada foots the list with \$1,500,000.

Boston, \$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000; New York, \$600,000,000 to \$750,000,000; Philadelphia, \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000; Cleveland, \$180,000,000 to \$225,000,000; Richmond, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Atlanta, \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000; Chicago, \$260,000,000 to \$325,000,000; St. Louis, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Minneapolis, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Kansas City, \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; Dallas, \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000; San Francisco, \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000.

Analysis of the tabulation shows that the three reserve districts with headquarters at Boston, New York and Philadelphia are expected to take 49 per cent of the loan. Minimum tentative allotments by states, estimated on the same basis, show the following as the approximate proportionate share of the New England states:

Maine, \$16,500,000; New Hampshire, \$10,500,000; Vermont, \$10,000,000; Massachusetts, \$144,000,000; Rhode Island, \$19,000,000; Connecticut, \$40,000,000. New York would be asked for \$555,000,000 and Pennsylvania for \$200,000,000. Nevada foots the list with \$1,500,000.

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that stores will buy the certificates and sell them over the counters to persons who would like to buy bonds, but whose means will not permit them to invest as much as \$50 or \$100 at one time.

Another plan to enable persons of small means to purchase bonds was announced by the league of cooperative savings and loan associations operating under the National Defense Share Law which recently was approved by Governor Whitman. Any individual with \$1, the league has decided, may purchase a bond in installments, with the understanding that the balance may be paid at the option of the buyers at any time within a year.

"Under this plan, in the event that the subscriber fails to pay for the bond within a year, he may get back at any time the amount he has subscribed, with the accumulated interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent, based on monthly balances," says the announcement. "The organization makes no charge for the service."

The league will not confine its sales to members, but states that its office is open to all, and that "purchasers are not required to furnish references of any sort." Its object, it adds, is "to cut all red tape and make the purchase of Liberty bonds as simple as the purchase of a loaf of bread."

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LANDS IN ZONE ARE TAKEN OVER

Settlements Ordered Made With Owners and Claimants at Canal—Slight Decrease Shown in Foreign Population

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z.—The depopulation of the Canal Zone by native landowners and squatters has been virtually completed, although the settlement of the claims has lagged behind the physical transfer of the property to the custody of the United States. The natives now living in the zone are, for the most part, employees of the Canal & Panama Railroad, or of contractors, army forces, and occupy land belonging to the Government.

At the time of the census of the Canal Zone, in February and March, 1912, the inhabitants numbered 61,279. Of these, 18,562 were whites, 30,948 blacks, while the balance were classed as mixed, as Indians, yellow, Hindus and Filipinos. At that time the military forces numbered about 1200 and the occupants of the canal quarters about 25,800. This indicates that about 27,000 were in Government quarters and about 24,000 were living in the Canal Zone in other quarters.

There are now about 31,000 inhabitants of the zone, and with the exception of several hundred at Paraiso, they are provided with Government quarters. Several steamship and oil companies have quarters for their employees in the zone. It is the opinion of the police and of the land agent that this is a fairly close approximation of actual conditions, which could be established only by a canvass of all the houses occupied.

In connection with the depopulation, the land agent has paid, to March 1, 1917, a total of 437 claims. The joint commission has made 782 awards, dismissed 260 claims for lack of evidence and 1944 because of previous payments by the land office, and has now on its docket 608 claims to be heard, as of March 1, 1917.

A request was made of the land agent to summarize the general directions of the migratory movements involved in the departure of the 30,000 natives and Negroes who have moved out of the Canal Zone, from quarters other than those controlled by the Government, in the five years since March, 1912. In compliance he presented the following memorandum:

"When the depopulation of the Canal Zone was begun in January, 1913, nothing definite was known as to the places in which the inhabitants would relocate, but from previous experience in clearing the Gatun Lake area, and natural tendencies, it was supposed that the Panamanian element would simply move outside of the Canal Zone, back of the town or district occupied, or farther on up the rivers. This proved to be the case.

"The part of the alien population which abandoned the idea of making future homes in the Republic of Panama was furnished free transportation for themselves and families to their respective homes in the West Indies. A few were given transportation to ports of Colombia and some to Spain, and in the case of several American Negroes, to the United States. The movement of the population from the Canal Zone since January, 1913, has been practically as follows:

"Beginning at the Atlantic end of the canal, in the area lying to the east of Colon known as Margarita, Peña Guapa, Majagual, and Puerto Escondido districts, a large number of the people moved over the boundary line into the Republic of Panama. Some left for their native homes, and a few moved up to Gatun River to the points known as New Providence and New Limon. The same might be said with respect to those people who lived in the vicinity of the Mt. Hope-Gatun road, and on Stilson's addition, New Gatun.

"On the west side of the canal, at the places known as Nombro de Dios, Sweetwater, Mindi and Bracho, practically all of the Panamanian inhabitants moved down the Atlantic coast to the village of Chagres and beyond, and since the village of Chagres has been moved to Lagarto River, the population has moved to this new location. A few of the West Indians in this area moved up the coast in the direction of Porto Bello, some went up the Gatun River to New Providence and New Limon, and some left for their native homes.

"From Mindi to Gatun on the west side of the canal there were practically no homes or squatters, as those who had lived in this area abandoned their fancies with the closing of navigation on the Chagres River, due to the building of Gatun Dam and Spillway.

"There were some few people living in the area between Gatun and Monte Lirio on the east side of the canal when the depopulation order went into effect, and they moved up the Gatun, Aguas Claras, and tributary rivers.

"On the west side of the canal, south of Gatun and north of the Cacho Quebrada River the inhabitants had already moved up to the highlands in the Republic of Panama along the Sirti, Trinidad and Cacho Quebrada rivers immediately after they were reimbursed for their property in the lake area. The only town of any consequence in this district is the village of Escobal, located on high ground just outside of the Canal Zone, and a large proportion of houseowners in this village own cultivated some distance up the Sirti and Trinidad rivers.

"From the area between Monte Lirio and Gatun, east of the canal, a few people moved to the highlands in the Republic of Panama above the village of Limpo. A majority of the Panamanian inhabitants in the sections known as Waterloo, Topela, and Cuatro Calles moved to the town of New Gorgona at the time old Gorgona was moved; free transportation of houses was furnished by the Panama Canal to those

people caring to receive this assistance. Some of the Panamanian element moved up the Chagres River to the highlands in the republic. This same statement applies to those Panamanians living on the west side of the canal opposite the area above described.

"A great number of the West Indians living in these same areas were employed by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad, and, with the moving of the shops to Balboa, these people secured quarters at Panama and La Boca; those working for the Panama Railroad and canal around Gamboa are now living in quarters at this point furnished by the Panama Canal.

"From Gamboa to New Culebra, on the east side of the canal, the Panamanians who lived near the Chagres River moved farther up this river into the Republic of Panama, while those in the vicinity of New Culebra moved to points in the republic known as Maria Eugenia and Agua Buena, small settlements having a surrounding population of several hundred people. Some few moved into Panama and to the Pueblo Nuevo district at Las Sabanas.

"On the west side of the canal, from Matachin, opposite Gamboa, to Culebra, a portion of the population moved into Panama City and to the Pueblo Nuevo district, Las Sabanas, some went to New Gorgona, while a number of those immediately in the Las Cascadas, Empré and Culebra districts moved back over the western boundary of the zone into the Paja district of the Republic of Panama. The village of Paja is a fairly good-sized village, and now has a considerable surrounding population.

"In and around Paraiso, on both alien population not employed by the Panama Canal or Panama Railroad moved into Panama City, Pueblo Nuevo, and some went to the vicinity of Arraizal village in the Republic of Panama, west of the canal.

"On the east side of the canal, from the sides of the canal, that part of the Pedro Miguel to the southern boundary of the Canal Zone, the majority of these people apparently moved into Panama City, and engaged in strictly agricultural work located in the outlying sections of Panama known as Pueblo Nuevo, Alagoroba, and beyond. On the west side of the canal, opposite Pedro Miguel, to the Pacific coast, the majority of the inhabitants moved back to the Arraizal and Cameron districts, while some went farther down the coast.

"Indians who had cultivations and houses within the Canal Zone when the depopulation work was commenced were employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad and after being reimbursed for their improvements they moved into Balboa, La Boca, and Panama City on the Pacific side, and into Gatun, Cristobal, and Colon at the Atlantic side, where they are still employed. A large number of these same people are now occupying silver employees' quarters of the Panama Canal.

"Approximately 579 free transportation requests have been issued to owners of property in order that they might take themselves and families back to their native homes. On these 579 transportation requests, transportation was furnished for 1394 people. This, therefore, would indicate that a little over 2 per cent of the people living on the Canal Zone in July, 1912, left the isthmus entirely, the population as shown for the year being about 60,000."

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CLOTH WEAVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Mass.—There were 26 delegates present at the tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Cloth Weavers here.

The delegates in attendance are: New Bedford, Samuel Connors, Abraham Blinn, John Grundy, Thomas Bretherton, William Leddon, John P. Barlow, Thomas Barron, Edward McGowan; Fall River, William Toolin, James Whitehead, John Higginbotham, William Loma, James Rylance, Henry Marsden, Thomas Leigh, Alfred Ward, Mamie Hall, Daniel Thornton, Albert Langevin, John Holt; Uta, N. Y., August Hubalek; Cohoes, N. Y., R. G. Gilby; Adams, Charles Krol, Antoine Guzik; Renfrew, Frank Kelley, Edward P. Nimmons.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

At the Pop concert in Symphony Hall this evening, a program of pieces by Italian composers will be played, as follows:

"Marcia Reale Italiana," Gabetti; overture, "William Tell," Rossini; minuet, Bolsoni; selection, "Madama Butterfly," Puccini; "Dance of the Hours," Ponchielli; entr'acte, "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; intermezzo, "Jewels of the Madonna," Wolf; Ferrari; fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; overture, "Norma," Bellini; sextet from "Lucia," Donizetti; "O sole mio" (trumpet solo, Mr. Heim); di Capua; march, "Aida," Verdi.

MALDEN OFFICIAL NAMED

MALDEN, Mass.—William H. Hastings, a former Mayor of Malden, was elected the City Comptroller of Accounts, at a meeting of both branches of the City Council held last night. He is to succeed Frederick W. Eaton, who, after 11 years of continual service with the city, is to retire from active work on June 1, at which time Mr. Hastings' appointment is to go into effect.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Man on the Box," 8:10. Copley—"Dandy Dick," 8:10. Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8. Keiths—"Vaudeville," 7:45. Majestic—"The Crisis," 8. Plymouth—"The Masquerade," 8:10. Shubert—"The Highwayman," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05. Matinee—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

REAL ESTATE

Edward W. Forster, who took title to the large brick apartment house at 24 Wellington Street, a short time ago, has sold the property to Grace M. Bishop for investment. The building occupies the most of 2550 square feet of land, and carries an assessment of \$13,000. The land value of \$4500 is included.

Elizabeth A. Learnard has sold to Jarrett Thomas a three-story and basement brick house and lot of land at 32 Village Street, South End, together with 1091 square feet. The property is valued at \$3700, of which the land is valued at \$2200.

Title to a group of frame buildings at 90 to 96 Main Street, Charlestown, on 2300 square feet of land, extending through to 67 and 69 Harvard Street, has changed hands. There are three houses valued by the assessors at \$1900, and with \$4000 on the land makes a total tax value of \$5900. Martha S. T. Lowe was the grantor and Virginia Towle, the buyer.

SOUTH BOSTON AND HYDE PARK

Papers have gone to record today from Mary J. Dixon to Mary F. Kearney, in the purchase of the three-story brick house and lot of land, situated at 872 East Broadway corner of O Street, South Boston. The property is assessed for \$3700 which includes \$800 carried on 1170 square feet of land.

A frame dwelling and 8670 square feet of land belonging to Emma L. Peabody, at 51 Beacon Street, Hyde Park, has been sold. The property is assessed for \$5900. Of this amount \$1700 applies on the 8670 square feet of land. Marion E. Alden is the new owner.

CHARLESTOWN WAREHOUSE

The Revere Sugar Refinery of Boston has awarded a contract for the erection of a large warehouse in Charlestown, to the Turner Construction Company of Boston and New York, from plans by William Higgins, architect. The building will be 82 feet wide by 190 feet long and five stories high, constructed of reinforced concrete.

DORCHESTER, WEST ROXBURY

Benjamin Parvey has purchased title to the frame house and lot of land at 24 Charlotte Street, Dorchester, owned by Lottie R. Rabinovitz. The total tax value is \$8800 and \$2600 of it is carried on 6475 square feet of land.

Frank N. Reed has bought a frame house and 4888 square feet of land in Dorchester, at 31 Standish Street, near Kingsdale Street. Total assessment is \$4700 with \$1200 of that amount land value. John I. Duffey conveyed title.

A West Roxbury parcel at 45 Newburg Street, owned by Clara L. Travis, consisting of a frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 4250 square feet, assessed at \$3400 has been sold to Henry W. Trowbridge.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Queensberry St., 106, Ward 8; Abraham Sheekelman, G. N. Jacobs; brick tenements. Lorraine Court, 15, Ward 25; L. Ziemann, W. P. Hatch; brick dwelling. Adams St., 429-433, Ward 20; Wm. Duff & Sons; frame dwelling. Granville St., 7, Ward 20; Daniel J. McLean, G. P. Fullabell; frame dwellings. High St., 2 to 20, Ward 5; High Street Trust, Parker, Thomas & Rice; alter offices. Medford St., 387, Ward 3; Terminal Wharf & R. R. Co.; alter storage. Washington St., 1475, Ward 6; Edward F. Baker; alter laundry and lodging house. Boylston St., 17-21, Ward 5; Lotta Crabtree; alter hotel.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

The New England Hotel Association is to hold its spring meeting at the Somerset Hotel, Boston, on Friday and Saturday. Friday will be devoted to a business session at which the present hotel situation will be discussed. A dinner will be served to the members and wives at 7 o'clock. Frank G. Hall, manager of the Somerset Hotel, has arranged for a golf tournament for men and women at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. After the tournament the members are invited to a golfer's luncheon with Arthur L. Race, proprietor of Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.

MALDEN HIGH SCHOOL

MALDEN, Mass.—Simple and inexpensive white sailor middies and skirts with blue neckties have been chosen as a uniform graduation dress for the girls of the senior class of the Malden High School who are to graduate this June. Members of the class selected to take the various class parts are: Miss Gladys Harden, valedictorian; Charles Rodgers, salutatorian; Alden P. Chester, graduation day orator; Leo O'Donnell and Prudence Williams, class poets; Joseph Walker, class historian; Ethel L. Wood, class prophetess; and Kenneth Wiley, class day orator.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

The Minimum Wage Commission will hold a public hearing on Thursday at 11 a. m. in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission, 1 Beacon Street, Boston, to employers engaged in the manufacture of women's muslin underwear, petticoats, aprons, kimonos, and neckwear and children's garments, with regard to the propriety of establishing a wage board to recommend minimum wages for female employees in these industries.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE WAR WORK

A war emergency committee has been organized by the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association and a large fund has been established for relief work. Many members are preparing sweaters, mufflers, socks and other

knit goods for the men who are called into the service, and one member has secured \$5000 for the relief work. On notification that "comfort" bags were needed by the Naval Militia, 100 were sent to Commonwealth Pier. Mrs. William P. Shreve is chairman and Mrs. John Balch is treasurer of the committee. The Public Interest League of the association has a relief committee at work, and it has forwarded a quantity of games for the recreation of the recruits at the naval training station.

MILK PRODUCERS TAKE UP PROJECT OF PRICE REVISION

Reduction in Number of Cows, the Price of Food and Lack of Labor to Be Investigated

Continued reduction in the milk producing herds of New England, due it is claimed to further advances in the price of food, together with the scarcity of labor, is to be investigated by the executive committee of the New England Milk Producers Association, with a view of making a further revision of prices for milk at the barn door.

The executive committee, which consists of representatives from the six New England states, and one from New York, with the president and secretary of the association, met yesterday in Boston and discussed the question of conserving the herds, of obtaining additional help for the farmer and of reducing the cost of transportation either in lower freight rates or the application of an efficiency system to the present method of milk distribution.

It was stated at the meeting yesterday that within the last two months the number of dairy cows in New England had decreased from 10 to 15 per cent and that following the pasturage season of June and July, a still further reduction probably will follow unless the producer can find some means of placing his cows sold on a paying basis.

The executive committee decided to authorize the appointment of a special committee which will hold conferences with milk dealers in order to obtain a revision of prices which will induce the farmer to maintain if not increase the full strength of his herds, and at the same time will not cause too high an advance in the price of delivered milk.

No retail prices for milk were discussed at the meeting, but it was stated that dealers in the Boston district are already looking for 15-cent milk within the next few months, an increase of three cents over the present prices.

MRS. RYAN WINS AT ESSEX CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. S. B. Ryan of Cranford won the low net prize in the women's one-day golf tournament of the Essex County Country Club links here Tuesday. Her card for the 18 holes was 97-7-90. The lowest net score was actually made by Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview, but her card of 93-4-89, also held the low gross score of the day, and the rules provide that the winner of the low gross must take that honor to the exclusion of the other. Mrs. L. C. Stockton also won the putting contest, and the driving contest went to Mrs. T. Hecknall of Forest Hills.

Other scores in the 18-hole medal play competition were: Mrs. G. G. Boschen, Spring Lake, 104-10-94; Mrs. T. Hecknall, Fox Hills, 98-2-96; Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, 104-10-97; Mrs. J. Croft, Essex County, 116-15-101; Mrs. S. M. Loomis, Essex County, 116-15-101; Mrs. S. C. Kempel, Glen Ridge, 110-8-102, and Mrs. S. R. Stokes, Clinton, 110-7-103.

FREIGHT HANDLERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

More than 300 freight handlers employed on the Hoosac and Mystic docks, Boston, went on strike today demanding an increase from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day. Policemen from City Hall are stationed along the wharves to maintain order. At a special meeting of the International Longshoremen's Association in Charlestown last night, the decision was reached to strike today. The strike was originally scheduled for last Thursday, but the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety arranged for a postponement, though unable to secure a satisfactory agreement on a permanent basis, as the strikers refused a raise of 10 cents a day. Men to take the places of the strikers are expected to be employed, if no other method of facilitating shipments can be found, it is said.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MEETING

Its last open meeting of the season will be held by the Ward Seven Good Government Association in Hallett Hall, 240 Huntington Avenue, on Friday evening.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today included the schooner J. M. Marshall with 80,500 pounds, Eugenia 41,100, Pauline 47,500, Valerie 39,700, Josephine De Costa 47,500, and Mary E. Smett 15,000. The Natalie brought in 30,000 pounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@7.25, steak cod \$6@9, market cod \$4@7, pollock \$5.50@6, large hake \$4.50, small hake \$3.50, and cusk \$5@5.50.

Arrivals at Gloucester today included the schooners Elsie G. Silva with 135,000 pounds fresh fish, Adeline 75,000, Monarch from southern mackerel sailing to fit for Cape Shore sealing, fish netters with 50,000 pounds fresh fish, and small boats 2500 barrels herring.

Permanent repairs to the British steamer Matoppe, recently afloat at Mystic docks, Charlestown, are to be made at New York. Temporary repairs have been made here. Damage to the cargo is now estimated at nearly \$100,000, and the bales of jute and gunnies have been reloaded into holds numbers 4 and 5, as the burned ones are practically all consigned to New York importers.

Freight money totaling \$33,000 will be earned by the four-masted schooner Julia Loft, for taking 1500 tons of coal from Norfolk to Pernambuco, it was learned today. The vessel was recently completed at Noank, Conn., and is of an unusual model, with high bow and known among mariners as a "long legged" craft.

WAR PRODUCTION CLUB DIGS GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—J. W. Woods of the Toronto Board of Trade and his War Production Club are giving a practical demonstration to the farmers of their willingness and ability to work by taking upon themselves the digging of all backyard gardens of soldiers' wives who have no one at home to do the work.

CANADIANS SEEK TO SAVE THE LIVE STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GUELPH, Ont.—The leading packers of Canada are in touch with the Government urging that steps be taken to deal with the serious shortage in live stock in the country. Commenting on this, Prof. George Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, said he had been informed that packers were advocating two meatless days a week, and, he added, "when the packers ask you, you may imagine what conditions are."

POTATO SURPLUS AND HIGH PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—In spite of the fact that potatoes are quoted on the market at \$3.75 per sack, the Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion minister of agriculture, stated in the house that at the end of February there was a surplus of potatoes in Canada of 1,500,000 bushels. Up to April 15, 500,000 bushels had been exported, leaving a surplus of 1,000,000.

DISTILLERY CLOSING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Declaring that 618,000 bushels of grain could be saved this year if the Government would confiscate the grain now held in the bins of the breweries and distilleries of the country and close them up for the period of the war, Gov. Frank L. Houx of Wyoming has wired his indorsement of this plan to Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

OBERLIN COMMENCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OBERLIN, O.—Oberlin commencement is to emphasize the patriotic note by plans for the general illumination of the Oberlin Campus. Many of the alumni are planning to participate in the alumni parade the evening of June 12, costumed to represent the different Allies. The local business men will cooperate with decorations and lighting; displays throughout the center of the village.

MONTREAL OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Que.—At the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, the report submitted by the retiring president, Mr. R. W. Bedford, disclosed the fact that the transatlantic arrivals at the port of Montreal had increased during the past year by about 18 per cent.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN OPENS

MALDEN, Mass.—Three days' campaign to raise \$10,000 as Malden's share of the \$300,000 national war work fund of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States among the men of the Army and Navy was begun last evening at a public mass meeting held in the High School hall under the auspices of the local association. Addresses were made by George W. Tupper, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. War Council in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Eugene A. Crockett, a special agent of the Red Cross Society, and H. A. Maxwell, general secretary of the Malden branch of the Y. M. C. A., and pledges for various amounts were received.

WOMEN ARE WAR MOTOR MESSENGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Organized on a strictly military basis, 130 women car owners are now engaged in active work for the Government under the name of the Motor Messenger Service of the Emergency Aid. The company is offered by women, and they dress in regulation khaki. The service has six divisions, one division of which will report for duty each day.

Already the Navy Department has officially thanked the service for the work it has performed. Many women who live along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are members of the organization. The officers are Mrs. Thomas L. Wilwyn, captain; Miss Lettice McKim and Mrs. Charles P. Stokes, lieutenants, and Miss Ruth Richards, adjutant.

Philadelphia's quota of enlistments for the Navy has been obtained with a few scores over. Asked to supply that number before May 5, more than that number has already been obtained.

MR. FELTON IN CHARGE OF THE RAILROAD MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western, has been selected to take charge of arrangements for sending the regiments of American railroad men to France. He was some time ago appointed by the Council of National Defense as adviser to the chief of Army Engineers in relation to railroad affairs. The plan is to send 10,000 skilled men to operate and maintain the French roads behind the lines. They need reconstruction and expert operation for which the French military forces cannot spare their own men.

APPEAL TO GERMAN SINGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Louisville Liederkreis has received a copy of a letter addressed by Charles G. Schmidt of Cincinnati, president of the North American Saengerbund, to all societies affiliated with that organization, urging all members to give unqualified support to America in the war.

ANCIENTS TO CELEBRATE

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will hold their two hundred seventy-ninth anniversary in Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 4, followed by the installation of the new officers by Governor McCall on Boston Common. In the afternoon the company will parade to the Copley Plaza for a reception and dinner.

FORT TO BE A CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Ft. Logan H. Roots will be inspected next week, with a view to its being made a division concentration camp for 28,000 men, according to instructions received here from department headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Col. George Howell and Col. J. B. Clayton have been designated to make the inspection, together with Capt. William T. Merry, appointed by Col. R. L. Bulard here.

ILLINOIS AFTER TENNIS TITLES

Illini Hopes to Win Its First Western Conference Championship in This Sport at Chicago Last of This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois lawn tennis team at present looks here like the future Western Conference champions. The introduction of E. G. McKay '19, into intercollegiate competition has brought hopes of a tennis title to Illinois for the first time in many years. The tennis team is one of the few athletic organizations at the State college that has not been affected by the emigration to farm and fort.

W. H. Becker '17 is captain of the Illini this year and with the experience of two previous campaigns should play tennis as it has never before been played at this college. Becker last year was runner-up for the conference title in the singles, losing out in the final frame to A. J. Lindauer of Chicago. Early season predictions pointed to a repetition of this circumstance as Lindauer was elected captain of the 1917 Chicago team. Lindauer was unquestionably the class of the West, and there was no doubt that as long as the Maroons were represented by him, Illinois would have no chance for premier honors. Lindauer, however, was among those called to Ft. Sheridan for the Reserve Corps and has consequently left a clear field for the Illinois men.

In Captain Becker the Illini have a good man, but his achievements thus far this year have been somewhat eclipsed by the stellar performances of McKay. This sophomore of baseball fame has earned quite a name for himself in and around Chicago, participating in amateur tennis tournaments during the past few summers. He is the smashing type of player, tall, rangy and well able to cover the court. Becker and McKay make a fine doubles team.

For the third and fourth men, Illinois will depend on G. E. Sladek '17 and C. C. Wiley '19. Sladek, while never having had much intercollegiate competition, has figured in several university tournaments and is well up to the average player. Wiley is as yet an unknown quantity. J. H. Felton, who accompanied Becker to the conference meet last year, will be absent from the courts this season.

Illinois opened its tennis schedule on May 8 with Purdue and had no difficulty in taking both singles and doubles. They repeated their success on the following Saturday, Ohio being the victims. Because Wisconsin abandoned their athletics for the rest of the year, the only other opponent that the Illini had to fight for championship honors was Chicago, and they have already beaten them in a dual meet. The victory of Capt. C. G. Clark '17 of Chicago over McKay in this match presages a good contest at the big tournament. The Illini proved better than the Maroons at doubles.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Charles D. Reid, secretary of the Springfield Committee on Public Safety, spoke to the boys of the High School of Commerce this morning on the position of Springfield in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He said that from the small beginning of the railroads with two trains a day to Boston and two to Hartford, where connections were made with the boats to New York, things have changed till Springfield now has 198 passenger trains a day which, together with the fingers of the street railways reaching out in every direction, give it a hold on a local trading population of at least 600,000.



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GERMANS ABUSE FRENCH WOMEN

Some Not of Peasant Class Forcibly Taken From Their Homes and Made to Work in the Fields, States Mr. Gerard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In several speeches recently James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, has revealed details of conditions there which he has refused to give out in interviews. The latest of these revelations concerns the German deportation of women and girls from northern France.

On a visit to the German Emperor at the front Mr. Gerard says he "noticed, working in fields, girls and women whose clothes and general appearance seemed to me to mark them as persons quite out of the peasant class. Upon questioning the officers who accompanied me, I was invariably put off with a remark to the effect that the peasants of this part of France were quite different."

"It was only when I met the Americans who were in charge of the relief work there that I learned that these women and girls had been forcibly taken from their homes in Lillie and other industrial cities nearby, without warning and without time to make preparation for the journey, and carried off by details of German soldiers to slavery or something worse."

"Many of them lived under conditions of the utmost hardship, and they were not cultivating this land for their own people, but for the German army and the German civilian population. Each landowner was allowed a tract about ten yards square for himself, and the rest was cultivated for the benefit of the Germans, either by these girls or by German soldiers."

"That night at dinner I told the Chancellor in plain language that that sort of thing must stop—that the civilized public opinion of the world would never put up with it. He protested that he knew nothing about it; that it must have been done by order of the military authorities, and that he would call the attention of the Emperor to the matter at once. Nevertheless, it required several months of protesting by the King of Spain, President Wilson and the Pope before these poor people were restored to their homes."

REGISTRATION DAY APPEAL IS MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comprehensive plans for the celebration of registration day, June 5, when the young men of the country come forward to offer their services in the war against Germany, are outlined in a statement made public by Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense. Church and fire bells will ring when the hour for registration comes.

"Registration day should be celebrated as a consecration of the American people to service and to sacrifice. It should be a welcome to those registering. It should be a public expression by each community of willingness to surrender its sons to the country. It should be celebrated in a serious spirit and kept as Registration Day only. The celebration should be centered around the registration places and those who register should be especially distinguished. The registration places should be decorated with the national colors and emblems. Bands should be played near the registration places. The men of registration age should be the feature of the parades and should be escorted wherever practicable to the registration places with the patriotic music, by the kindfolk, neighbors and friends."

LOW PRICE OBTAINED FOR CAMP LUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Through a series of conferences between groups of leading lumber dealers and manufacturers and the committee on lumber of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, of which R. H. Downman of New Orleans is chairman, the Government is now sure of securing at a reasonable price the lumber needed for building the big new army cantonments.

The price secured averages from \$3 to \$5 a thousand below the prevailing market price in the several sections from which it will be taken.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE MAKES DRY PLEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution recommending that Congress prohibit the use of grain for drinks, both hard and soft, during the war, was presented to that body on Tuesday from the National Consumers' League, with headquarters here.

Should this action be taken it would hit soda fountains and manufacturers of coffee substitutes and other soft drinks as well as liquor dealers. The resolution argues that poor children now giving up part of their school year to work on farms and increased production do not know whether the grain they help grow is used to feed Europe and America or to make liquor.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Informal farewell addresses will be made to the senior class at Simmons College today by Dean Sarah L. Arnold and President Henry Letourneur. After dinner tonight the last "step sing" will take place. Officers for the Simmons Athletic Association for next

COTTON MAKERS PLEDGE SUPPORT

Manufacturers to Cooperate With Council of National Defense — Mr. Balfour Addresses Conference on War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American cotton manufacturers, gathered here on Tuesday to appoint a war committee for cooperation with the Government, were addressed by Foreign Minister Balfour, head of the British war mission, who told them that adhesion of the United States to the allied cause made it absolutely certain that military autocracy would not be able to cast all nations of the earth into the same mold.

Mr. Balfour, introduced by Secretary Daniels, was given an enthusiastic welcome.

"None of us suspected when this great war started," he said, "that the United States, thousands of miles away, would be drawn into it. And yet I think, in looking back, that the logic of events was irresistible. From the beginning there had been but one choice and that choice inevitable. The United States has not hesitated to take it, and now that she has taken it, she will not withdraw. I am confident, until the objects sought are attained."

"Germany, by her insensate policies, has forced this country of unbounded resources to throw all her power, all her wealth, but, more than that, all her moral strength into the issue. America seeks no vulgar ends, no territorial aggrandizement, no mean gains. All of us would feel defeated and dishonored if we do not leave the world free from the menace that is hanging over it, that has been growing every decade, yes, every month, more dangerous."

"Only the historian of the far future will be able to see all the causes and all the cross-currents of this monster struggle. We here today cannot project our gaze sufficiently to envisage it all. No excuse can be offered for the cold-blooded, calculating aggression which has marked the course of the military autocracy that has plunged not only Europe but every quarter of the civilized globe into untold sufferings and raised up for itself an undreamed of vengeance."

The manufacturers, those from the South representing the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers and those from the North the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, appointed a committee which, cooperating through the Council of National Defense, will undertake to see that all cotton needs of the Government are promptly and economically supplied. The committee members: Bristol Draper, Hopdale, chairman; Ronald Lyman, Boston; John A. Law, Spartansburg, S. C.; Fuller E. Callahan, Lagrange, Ga.; Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.; Albert Farwell Bemis, Boston, and Edwin F. Green, Boston.

Beans and beets are among the most popular of home garden crops. String beans and lima beans grow on low bushes or on climbing vines; you can get either variety. For a continuous supply plant every 10 days (never more than two inches deep), bush beans three or four inches apart, and climbing, or pole, beans in hills four or five feet apart.

For pole beans plant eight or ten seeds in each hill and thin to three or four when the plants come up. The poles, five or six feet long, should be firmly fixed in the centers of the hills. Have two rows of hills and slanting the poles so that each set of four may be tied together at the top for mutual support, Indian tepee fashion.

Beets should be sown thickly one foot apart and later thinned to stand three or four inches apart.

Savor and relish may be added to the family menu by okra. Gumbo soup, which is made from okra, is relished by almost everyone.

Okra, one of the special, unusual vegetable crops which can be grown on little space and with little trouble in the average back-yard garden. Other specialties which the home gardener should consider are mustard, parsley, spinach and peppers.

If okra is planted two feet apart as soon as the ground is warm and the pods (which are the edible part, imparting a pleasant flavor and a sticky consistency to soups) are picked green, none being allowed to ripen, the plants will continue to bear until autumn.

Mustard greens are a novelty on most tables. Sow ostrich plume mustard thickly in the early spring. They will quickly reach the proper growth, so you can sow them frequently, as late as October.

Parsley as a garnish and flavor is well known. A bed three feet square will produce all that a good-sized family can use.

Peppers can be sliced raw for use in salads, but green peppers, hollowed out and stuffed with savory dressing, which may include chopped meat, and baked in an oven, are not only delicious but can substitute for meat in these days of high prices.

Cabbage is a heavy garden feeder and a quick grower. For that reason it should have as rich soil as possible. Cabbage does well in heavy soil—particularly late cabbage—and for that reason is likely to thrive on a back-yard garden.

Cabbage plants are improved by transplanting. For late cabbages, therefore, the seeds should be planted in a small outdoor bed in May. Plant the seeds in rows about three inches apart. A quarter of an ounce of seed will produce enough plants to make 100 feet of rows.

When the seedlings come up they may need thinning out, the excess plants being transplanted in the seed bed if desired. In July transplant these seedlings to the garden, placing the plants 18 inches apart in rows eight feet apart or slightly less.

The British report would treat each

case individually, and the Brown bill would treat industries in classes. Opponents of the bill say England's munition output has decreased because of the removal of industrial welfare safeguards. Antichild labor advocates, labor leaders, Socialists and various other interests are represented at the hearing today.

CAMBRIDGE BOARD TO BE ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Forward-looking city planners in Kansas propose to stop the hodge-podge building of business houses and residences in the cities of the State. C. H. Talbot, secretary of the League of Municipalities, and J. L. Beggs, Street Commissioner of Kansas City, Kan., are now at work studying the building regulations of the cities of the country and they propose to draft a general State law covering the construction of every building within the limits of the cities of the State. It is advocated that the State adopt standard forms for street paving and limit the paving work in the cities to these forms and to certain kinds of pavement for different kinds of traffic.

STATE REGULATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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CROPS FOR WINTER USE ARE ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Unless people plant crops now, they will be at a disadvantage for winter storage, much of the good from the campaign will be lost, is the advice from the Utah Agricultural College authorities. "It is to be hoped that such crops as wheat, barley, oats and rye have already been planted," says Professor Paxman. "Every available acre in the northern part of the State where moisture conditions will justify should produce some cereal crop."

"For the people in the city the chief crops should be potatoes, beans and the like. In the planting of these extreme caution is necessary to see that the seed is clear and free of defects."

MAINE GUARD SHOTS TURK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SACO, Me.—Hassan Suleman, a Turk, was shot and killed by a guardsman on the Boston & Maine Railroad bridge over Smith street in Biddeford last evening, when he refused to stop at the soldier's challenge. The guard says the Turk crawled between the rails of the iron fence at one end of the bridge, and although the sentry twice ordered him to halt, he ignored the challenge.

COLUMBIA PRIZE AWARDED

A fellowship in the New York School of Philanthropy of Columbia University has been awarded to Rosamond Eliot '17, president of the Radcliffe Student Government. This fellowship is one of four \$600 awards, allotted on the basis of competitive examination.

One of the conspicuous trees in the Arnold Arboretum is the Prunus dasyacarpa which is covered with large showy flowers. It is a small tree with a short trunk and wide-spreading branches. A native of Eastern Siberia or Manchuria, it is a large cherry. Forms of this tree like Golden Beauty, Kanawha, Wayland and Cumberland, are grown and distributed by nurserymen as fruit trees, but without regard to the edible value of its fruit. Prunus hortulana is worth a place in every northern garden for its beauty of habit, foliage and fruit. The plum trees are planted at the entrance to the shrub collection from the Meadow Road, and there is a supplementary collection of young plants with many American species and varieties near the top of Peter's Hill.

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PLUM TREES ARE SHOWING BLOOMS

Arnold Arboretum Bulletin Tells of the Various Species and Describes the Lilacs and Other Early Spring Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Various plum trees, Japanese and Chinese shrubs, lilacs and other spring plants in the Arnold Arboretum, are described in a recent bulletin from Harvard University, which tells of the origin and growth of the many unusual spring and early summer flowers to be found there. "Many plum trees are covered with flowers and flower-buds this year," says the bulletin, "and the earliest one to flower is the prunus triflora, received from Germany a few years ago. It is a species originally from central Asia, with small black fruit, and first known as a tree cultivated in Vienna. This plant flowers earlier than the prunus salicina, grown from seeds from China, and has a lighter colored bark in the stem and branches."

"It bears large yellow fruit, slightly tinged with red," continues the bulletin, "with thick succulent flesh of excellent quality, and seems worth the attention of pomologists in the northern states." Telling about the prunus Simoni, a native of northern China, the bulletin says: "This is blooming more abundantly this year than usual." It is conspicuous among plum trees for the erect-growing branches, which form a narrow pyramidal head and produces a red, sweet fruit of fair quality. It is largely grown and known as the apricot plum in the Pacific states.

"Among American plums in the arboretum collection," says the bulletin, "the so-called Canada plum is the earliest to bloom. It is a native of the northern border of the United States from New Brunswick westward, and is distinguished from the more southern prunus americana by its larger and earlier flowers, the blunt teeth of the leaves and the darker and closer bark. The Canada plum has produced some excellent seedling forms of garden plums like Cheney, Itasca, Altink and Oxford which are esteemed and largely grown by pomologists. The flowers of the Canadian plum will soon be followed by those of prunus americana, of the blue-fruited P. alleghaniensis, a native of southern Connecticut and western Pennsylvania, an interesting species of considerable ornamental value, of Prunus Watsonii, the little sand plum of Kansas and Oklahoma, of Prunus Munsoniana of the Kansas to Texas region, the wild form of the Wild Goose and many other varieties cultivated for their fruit, and of Prunus hortulana, a native of the region from southern Illinois to southern Missouri and Oklahoma. This is perhaps the handsomest of the American plum trees and one of the last to flower. In cultivation it is a round-topped tree with wide-spreading branches. The flowers are small, often not more than half of an inch in diameter, and open before the leaves which are narrow, long-pointed and lustrous. The globose fruit is scarlet, very lustrous, and looks like a large cherry. Forms of this tree like Golden Beauty, Kanawha, Wayland and Cumberland, are grown and distributed by nurserymen as fruit trees, but without regard to the edible value of its fruit. Prunus hortulana is worth a place in every northern garden for its beauty of habit, foliage and fruit. The plum trees are planted at the entrance to the shrub collection from the Meadow Road, and there is a supplementary collection of young plants with many American species and varieties near the top of Peter's Hill."

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WAR THEMES FOR COMMENCEMENTS

Secretary of the Interior Issues Circular Letter Proposing Discussions of Causes and Purposes of Present Difficulties

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has issued a circular letter proposing to schools, universities, and colleges that in the commencement exercises of this year prominence be given to the discussion of the causes and purpose of the war. A few possible themes are proposed, which may be used, as follows:

"Belgium's Wrongs, Mobilization of the Nation's Industries and Resources, Washington's Attitude Toward War, The Debt of the United States to France, Tolstol and the Russian Revolution, League to Enforce Peace, Specialization of Industry in War Times, What Russia Did for the United States in the Civil War, Uses of Photographs in War, Wealth of the United States, Use of Alcohol in War Times, Russian Methods of Cooperation, America's Contribution to War Machines, Is the Submarine a Justifiable Instrument of War for Any Other Than Naval Defense?"

"Lincoln in 1917—What Would He Have Done? War Bread—How Made, Value of Sacrifice to a Nation, How Can I Help in the War? A Self-Analysis by the Individual Pupil of His or Her Opportunities for Service—Gardening, Scouting, etc., Universal Military Service, Education and War, The Direct Relation Between Education and Industrial Efficiency, and Therefore Between Education and War."

"Autocracy vs. Democracy—A Comparison of the Governments of the Belligerents, The American Negro as a Soldier—Story of His Contribution to the Army and Navy in Earlier Wars, His Character as a Soldier When Well Led, The Rise of Democracy Through the War, The Red Cross—Its History and Work, Our Ties With South America, What They Are and What They Ought to Be; The English Ideal of Liberty."

"Military Training in Public Schools, Women and the War, Aviation During the War, What Constitutes 'Sacrifice' for the Nation, The Democracy of Universal Service, The Russian Revolution—A Forward Step in Democracy, Government Control of the Nation's Food Supply, Preparation for Peace at Close of the War, International League for Peace."

"American Aid to Stricken Europe—Relief Work in Belgium, Red Cross, Ambulance Service by American Universities; War and Thrift—The Governmental Regulations of Food, Fuel, Clothing; What Habits Are Likely to Be Carried Over Into Ordinary Life After the Urgency Conditions Are Removed, How Each Person Can Help; Development of the Various Sciences During the War—Medicine, Surgery, Sanitation, Physics, Chemistry, Navigation, Aviation; The President's Reasons for Entering Into War With Germany, The Freedom of the Seas—The Points Involved in the Submarine Issue."

"America's Duty to the World's Democracies, The Council for National Defense—What It Means to the Nation, The National Food Problem, Treatment of Our Alien Born, Honor in Public Service—How a National Emergency Drives Out Sectional Interest, 'Pork Barrel' Legislation, and Personal and Petty Profit; Feeding Armies, World Democracy."

SOUTHERN STATES WATERWAY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas will share in approximately \$670,000 for improvements and maintenance of their navigable waterways, if the House Rivers and Harbors Committee allows the annual waterways appropriation bill to go through. The waterway improvement of these three states is closely interlinked, and there is some connection between the streams of Louisiana and those of Texas, though not to the extent of that of the other three.

In Mississippi, Gulfport and Pascagoula harbors are to be improved, at a cost of \$80,000 and \$113,000, respectively. In Arkansas, about \$123,700 is to be expended, roughly, as follows: On the Red, Black and tributary streams, \$65,000; Arkansas River, maintenance only, \$35,000; Black and Current rivers, mainly maintenance, \$23,700.

OHIO PLANS FOR DRAFT OPERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox plans to make registration day for the Army draft a holiday, with stores and schools closed and prominent citizens participating in the exercises. It is optional whether the State use the Government's plans or its own in selecting its soldiers.

The county election boards will have charge of the registration of all men within the age limits, every one of whom will be required to register. Elections booths will be used.

EXPLANATION OF CAR SHORTAGE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Railway Association reports that the net car shortage on April 1 was 142,050, an increase of 12,977 over the number on March 1, and the largest

ever reported by the railroads. Some of the chief reasons for the increase are given as follows:

"Shippers, knowing that the railroads because of the great demand for cars and an increasing shortage are able to supply only a certain percentage of the cars ordered, double their orders accordingly. In reporting shortages there is, doubtless, much duplication, due to the fact that the same shipper in a city might file an identical order for cars with all railroads that could handle a shipment. In this way a shortage would be reported by every railroad covering the requirements of that one shipper."

"Due to the scarcity of many articles of commerce, manufacturers and consumers frequently place orders for materials with a number of companies, hoping thereby to secure a full amount of material needed. Each recipient of these orders will immediately file a request for enough cars in which to load the material, regardless of whether the material is available for shipping. In this way orders for cars are filed far in excess of the actual requirements for many commodities."

KANSAS OIL FIELDS TO BE SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A complete survey of the probable oil and gas field of Kansas has been undertaken by the Kansas Academy of Science and the University on Kansas. G. R. Smith of the university has begun the work of the survey, under the auspices of the academy. Most of the big oil companies have had geologists make cursory surveys of the greater part of the State, and acting under these surveys more than 7,000,000 acres of land are under oil and gas leases.

The survey will cover a good share of the eastern one-third of the State, extending as far north as the Kaw River, and from the State line on the east to Wichita and Salina, the farthest points westward where leases have been taken. The survey will require about a year and will be made by students of the university, under the direction of Mr. Smith.

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN FOR WAR BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A partial payment plan which will put the war bonds within reach of every wage-earner is offered to employers by the Guaranty Trust Company. A letter which the company has sent to 31,000 banks tells how, to assist in securing the widest possible distribution of the Liberty Loan, the company has set aside a large fund to enable the bonds to be carried by the employers for the individual subscribers. The plan enables every earner, no matter how small his income, to buy these bonds on an installment basis.

The letter points out that every effort should be made to avoid transferring bank balances from one locality to another, and that the company is therefore using its plan only in New York City. A printed schedule of payments for those receiving weekly wages or incomes varying from \$10 up is included in the letter.

ALLOWANCES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Government has recently decided to allow returned soldiers on their discharge three months' pay and separation allowance, and the Militia Department announces that the issue of these allowances will begin at an early date. The first payment will be made at the end of the present month, the second in June and the final one in July.

TORONTO PROFITS BY NEW WATER RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—With a new adjustment of water rates which becomes effective at once, the city will gain about \$170,000 per year. The change does not affect householders not on meter, but users of large quantities of water will contribute the entire increase in the city's revenue.

TULANE TO HAVE PLAY BY SENIORS OF NEW COMB

Baccalaureate Sermon Will Be by the Rev. Ulysses Grant Foote, D. D.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Tulane University of Louisiana announces the following program for commencement week:

Friday, June 1—Newcomb senior class play.

Saturday—Newcomb alumnae annual meeting; Newcomb senior class day.

Sunday—Baccalaureate sermon, Rev. Ulysses Grant Foote, D. D., of Rayne Memorial Church. Monday—Public meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Gibson Hall. Address by Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University.

Tuesday—Newcomb College closing exercises.

Wednesday—Annual commencement of the university, French Opera House; alumni address, Oscar Walter Bethea, M. D., 11; a statement by Robert Sharp, A. M., Ph. D., president of the university; report by Prof. Charles Chassaing; conferring of degrees.

Stanford University

Patriotic Addresses Made at Commencement Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Patriotic features and sentiments colored the twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of Stanford University held yesterday. Four hundred and twenty-eight students received degrees of doctor. John Maxson Stillman, vice-president of the university and head of the department of chemistry, who retired this year, was the speaker of the day. The Phi Beta Kappa address was made by Prof. George J. Pierce of the department of botany and the baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of the University, in an address at the commencement exercises, said in part: "Abraham Lincoln saw through the whole of our great national struggle that the fundamental issue of popular government, greater than the abolition of slavery, was the need of holding intact the first great effort of man to govern himself. The world now faces our problem of the sixties."

New Hampshire Graduates

DURHAM, N. H.—New Hampshire College announces graduates in the two-year courses in agriculture and engineering as follows. Certificates will be mailed to the graduates, all of whom have left college and are engaged in professional work: Agriculture, R. Morrill Ames of Lakeport; Eben C. Cate of Laconia; Peter J. Doyle of Hampton Falls; James C. Eastman of West Canaan; Joseph H. Ellis of West Somerville, Mass.; Arthur L. Foss of Tilton; Leo C. French of Tilton; Henry E. Gilson of Windham; Horace B. Laughner of Worcester, Mass.; George W. Leonard of Piermont; Henry H. Merrill of Littleton; Roger M. Merrill of Hampton Falls; George C. Minot of Bath; Albert Peterson of Raymond; Constantine A. Petmezas of Portsmouth; Ward B. Rounds of West Milan; Morrill J. Sanborn of Rochester; Dwight G. Smith of Nashua; J. Charles Williams of Peterborough. Engineering, Armand A. Brien of Manchester; L. Francis Dearborn of Epping; Robert H. Hardy of Somerville; Robert Johnson of Manchester; Francis T. Potter of Mountainview.

Hampton Institute Commencement

HAMPTON, Va.—The Hampton Institute commencement will be celebrated on Tuesday, May 29. Prof. Isaac Fisher, who is in charge of the publication department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will be the principal speaker. Dr. Hollis B. Prissell, principal of Hampton Institute since 1892, will present diplomas to 94 candidates and certificates to four. This is the largest class in Hampton's history. Sixty-three Hampton students (49 girls and 14 boys) will also receive Virginia State teachers' certificates.

ates. Paul N. Revere of Kru Town, Liberia, Africa, is a candidate for a certificate in machine work.

Phillips-Exeter Diplomas

EXETER, N. H.—Commencement program at Phillips-Exeter Academy has been announced, and by special vote, diplomas will be awarded to seniors who were in regular standing on May 1, but who have since enlisted in some branch of war service. Among the prominent members of the graduating class who will not be able to take part in the exercises because they have been called to the colors are: Samuel A. Duncan, Robert E. Bronson, Hamilton Battle, Charles H. Judson and James A. De Force. The program opens on Saturday, June 23.

Clark College Program

WORCESTER, Mass.—On account of the fact that many of the members of the senior class at Clark College are entering military service it is possible that class day exercises and the dance will be omitted. The commencement program follows: Sunday, June 17, 7:30 p. m., baccalaureate sermon; 12:30 p. m., commencement luncheon; 3 p. m., commencement exercises; 5:30 p. m., meeting of alumni council, Leicester Country Club; 8:30 p. m., dinner of Alumni Association, Leicester Country Club; election of officers; 8 p. m., informal senior dance.

Mercersburg Exercises Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. MERCERSBURG, Pa.—According to the wishes of many patrons, the Mercersburg Academy, for war reasons, will omit the regular commencement functions with the exception of the graduation exercises. By omitting these functions and condensing the examination schedule, the graduation exercises will be held on the morning of Monday, May 28, instead of Wednesday, June 6.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SENIOR WEEK PLANS

Boston University senior week will open next Tuesday with the senior prom at the Copley-Plaza. The class dinner will be held on the following Thursday evening.

Officers for the class day at Riverside, have been elected as follows: Valedictorian, Miss Priscilla Fairfield of Littleton; marshal, Allen G. McKinnon; historian, Miss Gladys M. MacMillan; prophetess, Miss Alice G. Fitzpatrick; presentist, Miss Grace S. Nies; odist, Miss Esther M. Nazarian; poet, Alfred E. Longueuil; statistician, Miss Frances A. Miller, and orator, Moses R. Lovell.

One of the features of the week will be the presentation of "Green Stockings," Margaret Anglin's two-act comedy, as the senior play. It will be given twice this year, afternoon and evening. The leading role has been allotted to Miss Ethel Lord of Belmont.

The other four girls in the play are Misses Margaret Shea of Roxbury, Doris M. Gow of Medford, Grace C. Curtis of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pauline Pattison of Sharon. Men's parts are taken by Fred S. Estabrooks of Waltham, Allen G. McKinnon of Manchester, N. H., Howard B. Meek of Chelsea and Moses R. Lovell of Millis.

On Friday, June 1, the commencement week of the university will open with the reception to the senior class, College of Liberal Arts, by the faculty. Baccalaureate comes on Sunday, June 3. President Merrill will preach the sermon. The following Wednesday seniors will be given their degrees at noon in Tremont Temple and master's degrees will be conferred. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes will give the commencement address.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The developments attendant on the parliamentary session which has just opened at the Palais Bourbon will be exceedingly interesting to watch. The question is, Has France got in the Ribot Cabinet the sufficiently progressive government which she wants? Only events can show. So far, though indications have been favorable, there has been no time to judge how far this veteran of French politics intends to go on the road to drastic reform, which is unmistakably that which France intends to tread. New men are already very much in evidence in the holders of the portfolios of War and Food Supply, and with such men in power and the difficult circumstances with which they have to deal, there should be ample opportunity for interesting legislation. So much for internal policy, except that it should be remembered that with M. Ribot's accession to power it was clearly settled that with the Cabinet lay the responsibility for making decisions, that the Minister of War was the leading member of the War Committee and that the duties of this committee were to deliberate, conciliate points of view and make recommendations to the Cabinet. Internationally, M. Ribot, who is Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as President of the Council, has signified his unqualified approval of Mr. Wilson's views on the new world policy. France therefore is out for radical reform, both internally and externally.

The House of Representatives of the Tennessee State Legislature has voted to abolish the convict lease system of Tennessee, and this move is hailed as a forward step by the majority of the press of the state.

In view of the alleged urgency of the food question in Great Britain and the world shortage of cereals, and of the necessity of effecting a reduction in flocks and herds, people are asking why horse racing is still permitted. Captain Bathurst recently announced that the time has come when it must seriously be considered whether horse racing should not be stopped. Disinterested people are perfectly well aware that the assertion that racing is essential for the maintenance of a good stamp of horse is mere claptrap, and seeing how much corn horse racing diverts from human use, it seems that the time for action has come. There is no question of injury to a trade which is carried on only by the wealthy, and for those they employ in it a more useful occupation can be found.

The "liberals" claim a majority of the delegates elected to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. While most of the "liberals" favor the initiative and referendum, which is likely to be the leading issue of the convention, there is considerable difference in views regarding the form of the proposition. It is in this difference of opinion that the "radicals" see a way to defeat the proposed initiative and referendum amendment, and they are understood to be laying their lines accordingly.

One of the most hopeful features about the political situation in Russia is the extraordinary spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by all classes of politicians and statesmen. When a statesman is obliged to relinquish an office which he has filled laboriously through many troubled days and weeks he does not go out and form "a new party," but straightway sinks all feeling, and addresses himself to help on the general work of reconstruction by devoted effort in any direction that offers itself. Such a spirit is full of promise for the future. It argues a resilience in the whole movement, which goes a long way

toward assuring its success. The last few weeks have seen many political crises, but just at the moment when a superficial view of the situation has pronounced it hopeless, Russia has, each time, pulled herself together, as it were, and proceeded to wrest order out of chaos.

The submission of prohibition to the voters of Missouri again in 1918 has been assured by the passing of a resolution in both houses of the Legislature, providing for action on a proposed constitutional amendment. It is not necessary for the Governor to sign the resolution, as the passage by the House and Senate is sufficient to place the question before the people at the polls. If the amendment is adopted, prohibition will go into effect in Missouri Nov. 1, 1918. This is the first time that the Missouri Senate has adopted a prohibition amendment.

Dissatisfaction with the operation of the presidential preference primary last year has made itself felt in more than one Legislature the past winter. The latest State where the law is threatened is Illinois, where the measure, rushed through in special session, enabled Colonel Roosevelt to sweep the State against Mr. Taft in the face of the politicians. The House Elections Committee has directed a subcommittee to prepare a bill to take the presidential preference primary off the books.

"Ohio is to be restored to Republicanism." With this slogan expressed by Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican subcommittee of nine held a meeting at Columbus recently. This committee is in charge of the party's reorganization in Ohio. Senator Harding said that his plans embraced a policy of ignoring all grievances, factional troubles, and personal ambitions. "We hope to make the party the best expression of those who make it an instrumentality of their aspirations," said Senator Harding.

FARM HELP CENSUS TAKEN BY CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Other states are being urged to follow New York's method of ascertaining, by the census taking help of school children, in five days, complete facts as to needs and prospects of all farms, in a statement issued by the Committee on Industrial Relations, an organization whose members include Frank P. Walsh, Austin B. Garrettson, John P. White and Amos Pinchot.

CANADIAN CANAL TRAFFIC INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Traffic through Canadian canals has increased greatly the last 12 months, according to a blue book just laid on the table in the Dominion House of Commons. The total volume of traffic for 1916 was 23,583,491 tons, against 15,198,803 tons in 1915.

QUEBEC TO BE HELPED TO GET STEEL PLATES

Shipbuilding Campaign Started by the Dominion Government to Hasten Boat Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Que.—A letter from J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, in response to messages sent regarding the question of establishing shipbuilding yards in Quebec is as follows:

"Dear Sir—The Prime Minister of Great Britain has referred to this board your cable of March 12 and your letter of March 21. Acting on behalf of the Imperial Government, this board is desirous of securing the largest tonnage possible of steel ships to be completed before the close of navigation, 1918. It will give us very great satisfaction if interests in your city make the necessary investment to produce steel ships."

"It has been very difficult to secure steel plates for early delivery, indeed for any delivery that would make them available before the second half of 1918. An effort will be made, however, whereby plates may be available for shipbuilding in Canada, and if a serious effort is made to equip yards in your city, we will be pleased to cooperate with the company which may be established to secure the necessary plates provided the company can give us a satisfactory price for the ships, and an unmistakable assurance that they will be completed within contract time." The matter will be taken up with the Premier of the province.

CHILEANS MIGRATE POORLY EQUIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Three Chilean students in the United States have written from Philadelphia a letter presenting, as they say, "the naked truth of what goes on in the land of dollars." It is alleged that a Philadelphia boarding house displayed a sign, saying "Neither Latins nor dogs admitted," and that some industrial establishments refuse to take any employees from South American countries. The reason is explained to be that Chileans have come to the United States with no equipment except their own desire—without knowledge of the language, without training in industry, without money enough to support themselves until they found work, with expectation that work with short hours and generous pay could be readily obtained and that the cost of living was low.

DISTILLERS TO MAKE ALCOHOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, composed of all of the independent distillers and dealers in the State, have offered their plants to the Government for the manufacture of alcohol, which is largely used in the manufacture of explosives.

Some of the Finer Things for Men

We recently turned out in our workrooms some room-robes for \$16.50. Uncommon robes, of printed crepe faille, for Summer use.

One man who saw them was astonished at our moderation. "Why," he said, "you could easily get \$25 for them." He didn't realize that with us exclusiveness is not made an excuse for high prices.

You will like these robes—the gold and green and black and white on light blue background, the red and light green and dots of yellow on a dark green background, the shepherd plaid, the blue polka dots, the Persian effects, the good copies of old English madder prints.

And you will appreciate the nicely of workmanship, the careful matching of the design in the putting on of pockets and cuffs.

Room robes made in London are \$25.

Four-in-hands of Liberty silk are \$2. You will not meet with any just like them. We imported the silks—our own private selection—from London.

Four-in-hands of Macclesfield silks are \$1.50 and \$2. The only Macclesfield silks of these designs this side the Atlantic.



Shirts made of the softest, finest, handsomest silks, are \$10. We have, perhaps, the largest variety of good silk shirts in the city, priced from \$3.85 to \$10. Sleeves are shortened, if desired, without charge.

In the Custom Shirt Shop are some new madras shirts from D. & J. Anderson, Scotland. Plenty of white, with white stripes of varying width and placing. Also some plain color chevrons and plain white poplin, very sensible Summer shirtings, \$3.50 each.

We make all shirts to measure in our own workrooms, \$3.50 to \$20.

Burlington Arcade floor, New Bldg.

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In an unusually large variety of attractive designs, including chrysanthemum, crane, maple, bamboo, cherry and wistaria. Printed in fast color light or dark blue effects. Desirable for kitchen or lunch cloths, porch scarfs.

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NEW YORK

IMPERIAL TRADE PROMOTION PLAN

Dominions Royal Commission Urges Holding of Interimperial Expositions Based on National Exhibition at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Dominion Royal Commission, in its final report, which has just reached this city, pays a very high tribute to the Canadian National Exhibition by expressing the wish that other governments within the Empire would establish exhibitions similar to the Canadian National, and also by proposing that not only the United Kingdom, but the governments of other dominions erect buildings on the Toronto exhibition grounds as an encouragement to inter-imperial trade. The commission consisted of representatives from the Imperial Government, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Newfoundland.

"We found a general feeling not only in the United Kingdom but also in the dominions," the report says, "that inter-imperial exhibitions were likely to have an increasing tendency to promote imperial trade. We therefore recommend that as soon as opportunity offers, measures should be taken to organize inter-imperial exhibitions in the various self-governing parts of the Empire."

"We think that they might be held, say, once in four years, and that the general principals of the Berlin convention should be applied to them, namely, that responsibility for the finance and management of the exhibition should be assumed by the government of that part of the Empire in which the exhibition is held."

"We have described," the report goes on, "the most outstanding example of exhibition, namely, the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and recommend that a building should be erected by Your Majesty's Government at this exhibition. We think that the governments of other dominions might well follow suit in this respect, and that similar encouragement might be given to national exhibitions in other parts of the Empire as soon as they have, by results, justified their existence in the same manner as has that at Toronto."

ITALY'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The problem of foreign exchange has become a very pressing one in Italy, but although all are agreed that the lira is at too much of a discount in non-Italian markets, all are by no means agreed upon the remedy needed. Of course, there has been a great drain of gold from Italy since the war began, one of its main or great causes being that Italy had to pay for supplies from abroad in gold or gold credits. Be the cause, however, what they may, the lowering of Italian exchange has continued, until in March-April, for example, a draft on Italy for 100 lire could be bought in Switzerland for 65 francs. Italy is by no means alone in such experiences, the dollar, the franc and the pound all having suffered during the war, but the problem is harder for Italy because she has nothing like the resources of the two great republics, or of England. It is not a question of the Italian Government obtaining credit; the last two years have seen a gigantic development of war financing, unheard of hitherto, and in the nature of things it is axiomatic that Italy will be provided with money just as she would be with munitions, were it necessary. The question is beside one affecting the business transactions of all Italians whose affairs are touched by those in another country.

Signor Luigi Einaudi, the well-known writer on economics, seems to be of opinion that some central office should be established that should fix the prices of gold and regulate exchange more intelligently. He takes the position that the high rate of exchange is not so much an evil, as what he calls its "oscillation." Given a central exchange office, where current prices would be fixed for gold and where the rate of exchange would be kept steady, there would be less oscillation in exchange, and speculation in it would be prevented or discouraged. At present, says Signor Einaudi, the price of gold is fixed by the Government's decree and not by current market prices. In addition to this, it must be remembered that Italy is a country with a large circulation of paper currency, which has been increased and not diminished by the war. No later than April 1 there was authorized an issue of 500,000,000 of one and two lira notes to be legal tender and the Treasury was authorized to discount the issue of fractional silver currency during the war. Signor Einaudi thinks that too much gold is tied up in banks as a reserve against the increasing circulation of paper money, or rather a proportional reserve. This he deems an erroneous practice, but one sanctioned by the principal banks of emission in the allied countries save England. This theory of gold guarantees, he says, is not correct, because "these bills (or notes) are guaranteed and their price kept up by the gold that is paid out immediately for them, and not by the gold that is kept in the banks' vaults, while the bills, (or notes) are maintained at a forced rate. This would amount, as was justly said, to reworking among the banks' assets the gold still in the bowels of the earth."

In other words, a precious metal not used, is only metal. Signor Stringher, the director of the Bank of Italy, seems doubtful of the advantages to be obtained by the establishment of

such a central office, but Signor Einaudi sees no harm, but rather good in such a step. He says that with imports and exports regulated by Government, or forbidden outright, with the exportation of the precious metals forbidden, and with more or less artificially maintained circulation of paper money as legal tender, it would be hard to define the Italian market as an open one, and that the institution of the central office would improve the financial situation rather than hinder its betterment.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—At a meeting held recently in Birmingham, Mr. Steel Maitland, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, defended Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the National Service Department, pointing out to critics some of the difficulties with which they had been faced in carrying out their work.

He asked people to remember the conditions under which they had to work. It was not possible, he said, to let men come forward as they wanted to come, because very often that would mean losing people whose work was of far more importance where they were. If they were to pick out men one by one as they could be spared, it would mean the creation of elaborate machinery. He admitted that some of the criticisms might be well founded, but whether mistakes had been made or not, one thing was quite clear—they had at the head of the National Service Department one of the ablest men he had ever come across. The problem he had to solve was a new one. The ground was not clear for Mr. Chamberlain, and he had to meet with complexities and prejudices of many kinds, and had to create the machinery necessary for the work. So far as he knew, Mr. Steel Maitland stated that the new adjustments would really meet the situation, and he would ask those who had volunteered and had not been answered to go on with their existing work, just as though they were going to continue it indefinitely, and be ready when the call came. The men in the nonessential trades might be wanted either for the Army, or to replace those in essential trades, and he appealed to people to be ready to put up with hardships for the sake of the country until the war was won.

With regard to the limiting of food consumption, Mr. Steel Maitland said that this was absolutely necessary. The entry of the United States into the war did not necessarily mean an increase in the food supply, since it was not a question of whether the food existed, but of the ships available for bringing it over, but great things might happen. He pointed out that the real significance of the revolution in Russia so far as the after-war effects were concerned, was that it was the beginning of the end of a system under which they had had an autocracy plotting against the peace of the world. The entry of the United States into the war was significant, quite apart from the immediate object of intervention, in that it showed that neutrality, as the world had mostly known it, must become a thing of the past, if there were to be a real concert between the nations as there ought to be.

VICTORIAN ABORIGINES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—While in New South Wales the aboriginal stations, or reservations, are almost self-supporting and the aborigines are encouraged to become more useful, in Victoria benevolence without due wisdom has led to indolence, and has stamped out self-reliance and a sense of personal responsibility, according to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, Mr. D. McLeod. Mr. McLeod has already reformed the Aborigines Protection Board, and now he is hopeful of evolving a scheme for amalgamating the best elements in the New South Wales and South Australian practice with all that is worth while in the present Victorian system.

SHIPBUILDING IN VICTORIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria has been able to make the sale of the State shipbuilding yards to the Federal Government; it has decided, therefore, to utilize the machinery and make shipbuilding more of a State activity than it has been heretofore. As a first step in the transformation, Victoria has appointed as business manager Mr. A. M. Bomphrey, manager of Thornycroft & Co.'s shipyard at Southampton, England.



Georgette crepe, plain or trimmed with lace, of all the sheer and filmy fabrics that are so specially becoming worn next the face. Prices are very moderate—from 49c. to \$4.98—styles from extreme simplicity to elaborate hand work.

Frederick & Co.
BROOKLYN NEW YORK

IN THE LIBRARIES

Attractive in their garb of cream paper and artistic print, with sometimes a front-page cut or a decorative tail-piece, are the library posters which bear the legend, "Published by the Seattle Public Library." This with the white rose cover, "dedicated to the man with a hoe," is a list of books on flower and vegetable gardening, some of information and some of cultural intent; some of them telling what to do and how, and some for pure delight. Beginners who have profound doubts as to their ability to tell the weeds from the plants in their first garden bed, and all those who, symbolically speaking, have turned their rose garden into a potato patch, will find here a guide to the new and different information they need. There is provision, also, for the unconverted rosegrower, and a recognition that the daffodil, the dahlia, the lily and the iris have a reason for being. "If you have a garden, then," asks DuBois Mitchell, "why not make it a good one? Of course reading will not pull the weeds, or do the watering; even a librarian knows that; but it does not follow that books are foolish theory. Every volume listed here is as practical as a cook book."

Another of the posters is devoted to school surveys, another offers material on civic affairs, and another is a graded list of books for children. A valuable adjunct of the monthly bulletin of the St. Louis Public Library is the Municipal Reference Bulletin, which, for May, lists pamphlets, reports of commissions, legislative acts, decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, dealing with 18 points of vital importance to city welfare; such as rapid transit, the regulation of traffic, pavements, housing and child welfare.

It would be interesting to know how many free libraries in the United States can equal this, taken from the report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore:

"The library contains books in some considerable number written in many languages, as follows: French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Arabic, Assyrian, Egyptian, Hebrew, Yiddish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Lithuanian, Armenian, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish and English."

The process by which the Boston Athenaeum combined its two indexes, one comprising five volumes and one on cards, is interestingly described in the report of the library. From the printed catalogues about 3000 slips were cut and pasted, work which was done by the Library Bureau. The author entries on these cards were then combined with those of the (heretofore) supplementary card catalogue and furnished with bibliographical data. The complete result is a catalogue which satisfies all requirements of convenience and accuracy.

Two gifts received by the Athenaeum during the past year are a collection of newspapers covering the years 1768 to 1842, and a list of books, newspapers, maps, music, and miscellany printed in the South during the Confederacy. The list has the title "Confederate Literature," and James Ford Rhodes furnishes an introduction.

Package libraries are among the newer methods of rendering library aid. The bureau of public discussion of the Extension Division of the Indiana University maintains a package library service open to any resident of the State upon application through a librarian, teacher, or adult club member. These package libraries are made up of pamphlets, clippings from periodicals, and type-written excerpts from standard works, and include about 200 subjects of current, political, economic, educational and sociological interest. Two libraries may be borrowed at one time for a period of two weeks, free of charge except for return postage, with the privilege of one week's renewal, except in the case of collections for which there is an especially heavy demand. Full particulars of this activity may be obtained by addressing the university, Bloomington, Ind.

The Library Occurrent says that the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y., is another institution which rents package libraries. This package library has files of the periodicals indexed in the "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature," and when this collection does not go back far enough, there is the department of old magazines to draw from. They also lend files of some well-known newspapers, which are very valuable for State and Government affairs, and current political

Newly Popular The Jabot

THE SOFTENING INFLUENCE of the Jabot is the prevailing motif of the newer fashions in Neckwear.

It may be worn with low collars, and many women are so wearing it. But perhaps the most Parisian touch is the combination of the draped Jabot with the demure Stock, and this is also quite the latest.

A hundred and one styles of Jabot are ready in the Loeser Neckwear Store to greet the new fashion. They are made of fine net, of net and lace, of the combination of the draped Jabot with the demure Stock, and this is also quite the latest.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

ical questions, and for criticisms of recent books and modern plays. They have many aids in debate work which are usually rented, but where the supply is sufficiently large, may be purchased.

"How Cities Grow" might be the title of an exhibit in the print room of the New York Public Library consisting of early views of many American cities. Mr. W. Loring Andrews' copy of the scene of Washington's first inauguration as viewed from the old City Hall in New York seems to pre-empt the collection, by virtue of the significance of its subject, as well as the rarity of the print, probably the only one in existence. Mr. Andrews also lends a rare view of Harvard.

The earliest known engravings of Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Columbia universities make up one series in the exhibit, and Doolittle's views of Concord and Lexington another. Another set—the Robinson-Jukes views—includes the famous print of New York from Hobuck Ferry, as Hoboken was sometimes known; also a scene on the Hudson, and a scene on the Passaic. There is a view of New Amsterdam in 1642 of Dutch workmanship, and a choice Carletham print showing the fort at the Battery in colonial time. Rural New York in 1796 is portrayed in two of the rare St. Memin prints in which the collection is rich, one showing the charming country estates on the lower East Side of the island. The library announces that the exhibit contains the cream of several private collections, and the result is a good opportunity for instruction in a fascinating form.

MOTION PICTURES AND SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A short course of lectures on "The Picture Theater in the Service of School and Popular Education" was recently held at the Urania Theater in Stettin, under the auspices of the Central Institute for Education and Instruction. The course was attended by over 200 people from all parts of Germany, and including representatives of the Prussian ministries of the Interior and of Education, the department of the Berlin prefecture, numerous municipal bodies, and other associations interested in the subject. The Urania theater is the first model picture theater in Germany to be established and conducted with the cooperation of the municipal authorities, and the greater part of the course was occupied with reports as to the favorable results obtained both from a business and an educational point of view, while practical demonstrations were also given. At the close of the debate which followed a resolution was adopted in favor of the immediate establishment of a central department for the purpose of helping public and private picture theaters to ennoble their work by providing them with information, and preparing and collecting suitable films. In accordance with this resolution it was also resolved to establish a new branch of the Central Institute for Education and Instruction under the title of "The German Committee for Motion Picture Reform." The committee will begin work at once, with the Urania Theater as its headquarters, and Dr. Ackermann, the Chief Burgomaster of Stettin, as its president.

MAY GO TO WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, it is said, will leave Ottawa for Washington in the next few days. He is expected to pass their second reading, when it is believed that the acting premier, Sir George Foster, who is now in Washington will return to the capital and resume his duties as leader of the House, besides taking charge of the legislative matters dealing with his own department, namely, that of trade and commerce.

COMMERCIAL PEACE IS URGED

American Free Trade League Speakers at Dinner Denounce Proposals Promising Trade War at End of Hostilities

Proposals for a commercial war at the close of the present conflict of arms, to be effected by the formation of trade treaties granting special privileges to favored nations and the proposed increases in the tariff duties of the United States, were denounced by speakers at the annual meeting of the American Free Trade League at the Twentieth Century Club last night.

"Believing that free trade promotes peace between nations, George Haven Putnam, president of the league, urged free traders to work for the inclusion in the future peace treaties of sections providing for the removal of trade barriers.

"Closer commercial relations between nations brings about closer social relations and an interchange of ideas and ideals," he said. "Our long inheritance of language, literature, and political ideals from Great Britain has made possible our participation with her in the present war for freedom. We do not wish, however, the Pax Britannica, certainly not the Pax Teutonica, but the Pax Economica."

"International law is finally based upon international justice, and this cannot exist in satisfactory measure without economic liberty. Each man has the original right to unrestrained relations with his fellowmen. The system that denies this right must prove its right to exist and we deny the possibility of such a proof."

In criticizing the proposed tariff duties for the United States, Mr. Putnam condemned the uniform increase of 10 per cent and the abolition of the free list. He especially opposed the imposition of duties upon objects of art and raw materials. He characterized England's tariff system as ideal, inasmuch as it levies duties upon only 14 articles which are not produced within the country. The next step in the free trade movement, in his opinion, is the education of the public to demand direct taxation instead of tariff duties as a source of revenue.

Chief among the international issues for settlement at the close of the war is the question of economic justice, according to Henri Lambert of Belgium. An international status making for good will among the nations must afford equality of economic rights to all countries and peaceful trade activities for all, he said, and this desired status could only emerge from a condition of international free trade.

If Germany and the United States had followed the free trade policy of Great Britain for the last 60 years, Mr. Lambert held that the three countries would have united for peaceful policies in international affairs three decades ago and that France would have joined the other three after little hesitation. He declared that a concert of nations given to economic equity is the only substitute for conquest by force and the only alternative for policies of "hegemony" and "balance of power."

"The first articles of any hopeful peace treaty must provide that Germany cut out her protective duties of 50 per cent, that Great Britain remain free trade, that the United States adopt free trade as her ultimate policy, and that all the colonies of the powers be opened on terms of economic equality to the commerce of the world," he concluded.

A copy of a memorial presented in behalf of the league to members of

the British and French missions to the United States was read. The memorial expressed regret that there was evidently a disposition for a trade war after the close of present hostilities and said in part: "We hold that if the world is to be kept at peace, economic peace based upon freedom of trade, as well as freedom of the seas, must be established and maintained, and that this is the one sure and enduring foundation for a league of honor or a league of peace, for disarmament, for the reduction of burdens upon the people, and for true and prosperous democracy throughout the world."

CANADIAN RAILWAY MEN ASK CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian railway brotherhoods are seeking to have the Canadian law altered somewhat on the lines of the United States law. The railway act is at the present moment being revised by a special railway committee and on the question of the hours of labor representatives of the railway brotherhoods appeared before the committee and asked for specific legislation instead of the Railway Commission being given power to fix the hours.

It was pointed out that in the United States, where an engineer or fireman worked 16 hours he could not go on duty again for 10 hours. In Canada last winter, it was stated, many engineers and firemen worked 18 to 24 hours continuously. The clause was allowed to stand.

DRY LANDS PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—That West Australia recognizes that it can learn from Victoria's handling of the dry lands problem, is shown by the visit to this State of a Royal Commission from the west. The commission will tour the Mallee country, examining its water supply, road provisions, railway facilities, soil quality and system of agriculture. Mr. C. E. Dempster of Esperance, is chairman, and the other members are Messrs. M. T. Padbury of Northam, and R. McDonald of the W. A. Land Tax Office. Mr. G. Diddin is secretary.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the Federal Reclamation Service, has been directed by Franklin D. Lane, secretary of the interior, to make a survey of the Strawberry Valley, Utah, with a view of ascertaining what, if anything, can be done by the Government to increase to the fullest extent the production of food during the next three years.

MONUMENT IS UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Gov. T. W. Bickett, unveiling the Robert H. Ricks Memorial Monument to Confederate Soldiers here on Tuesday, declared that the cause which now calls southerners to the colors is as pure and strong as that which unsheathed the sword of Lee. Five thousand people attended the exercises, and 1800 school children sang national hymns.

FLORIDA TRACT GIVEN INDIANS

Seminole Tribe After Long Contest Are Presented With 100,000 Acres at Extreme End of State—Federal Aid Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Seminole Indians, for years without money and homeless, according to State reports, have been given a home of approximately 100,000 acres at the extreme end of Florida, near the Ten Thousand Islands. The State Legislature has passed the act setting aside the State reservation, and the Governor has signed the document.

Twenty years' work on the part of friends of the American Indian has been ended by this final victory. Prominent in the campaign to give the Seminoles a Florida home has been the Society of Friends of the Florida Seminoles, with headquarters at Kissimmee. Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson of Kissimmee has been an earnest and persistent worker during the entire 20 years, and to her the gold pen with which the Governor signed the bill, was presented.

In the final effort to pass the legislation the National Government was represented by Capt. L. A. Spencer, special commissioner to the Florida Seminoles. The Government will now establish industrial schools and assist the Indians in raising livestock, in agriculture and in details of civilized life.

At both entrances to the State Capitol of Florida stand life-size statues of American Indians with open arms welcoming the "white brothers" to Florida. They have been a constant reminder of the State's duty to the Seminoles within its borders.

PLANS FOR HOLIDAY TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STUTTGART, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The South German states have been occupied for a long time with the question as to how to feed the influx of holiday-makers and other visitors they are accustomed to receive year by year, now that all are placed on strict rations and the transportation of foodstuffs from one State to another presents many difficulties. In Bavaria there has been a marked tendency to solve the problem by the drastic means of forbidding the entry of visitors altogether, but another, alternative seems to have recommended itself in the course of negotiations on the subject between Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. It is proposed that special food tickets should be issued to visitors, and that the states concerned shall compensate one another in kind for the food consumed by these travelers. The scheme will be tried in Bavaria first of all, and if it proves workable will be made the basis of intercourse between the inhabitants of the three South German states, while later on it may be applied in the case of the holiday exodus from North Germany.

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In our Children's Department we have at moderate prices just the good, well-made, sensible garments that you are seeking.

Such universal good taste characterizes the collections that you can order by telephone or send a maid with the child and be sure of pleasing results.

Bloomer-Dress of Anderson's Gingham; Black patent-leather belt; colors, Blue or Yellow with White collar and cuffs; sizes 6 to 12 years, \$2.85.

Wash Dresses made of Imported Jap Crepe, Swiss, Dimity and Chambray, hand-smocked and tailored effect, 2 to 6 years, \$2.00 to 10.75. 6 to 12 years in Imported Dimity, Dotted Swiss, Chambray and Domestic Gingham, \$2.95 to 10.75.

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Cleansing and Dyeing Co.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. JACKSON IS AGAIN A VICTOR

Defeats Miss H. S. Curtis in the Second Round of Women's Greater Boston Golf Tournament on the Woodland Links

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Mrs. H. A. Jackson, United States national champion in 1908 and 1914, defeated Miss H. S. Curtis, national champion in 1906, this morning in the feature match of the second round of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston on the links of the Woodland Golf Club by 4 and 2. Neither player had good medal cards.

Mrs. Jackson started out to take a lead at the very first hole, which she won in 5 to 6. At the second hole the match was evened up as Mrs. Jackson trapped her second shot, while Miss Curtis played well, taking the hole in 4 to 5. Miss Curtis trapped her drive at the third hole and took three to get out of the difficulty, so Mrs. Jackson won it in 5 to 8. The match was again squared when Mrs. Jackson trapped her second shot at the fourth hole and then took four putts for an 8 to 6 for Miss Curtis.

Mrs. Jackson again assumed a lead of 1 up at the fifth hole as Miss Curtis putted poorly, taking three putts. Both played the sixth hole well and halved it in 5. Mrs. Jackson made it 2 up by taking the seventh hole in 5 to 6. Miss Curtis again putted poorly. Miss Curtis reduced the margin to 1 up by winning the eighth hole in 5 to 8. Mrs. Jackson getting into the trap on her second shot and then getting out of bounds and picking up after failing to get on the fairway with her next shot. Mrs. Jackson won the ninth hole in 5 to 7, again making her 2 up. At this hole both players picked up and the strokes were approximated.

Mrs. Jackson made it 3 up by taking the tenth hole in 2. She drove to within six feet of the green and then made a splendid long putt. Miss Curtis topped her drive, took three to get over the hill and then required three putts. The next hole was halved in 6. The twelfth was halved in 6 and the thirteenth in 5. Miss Curtis brought the margin back to 2 up when she won the fourteenth in 6 to 7. Mrs. Jackson lost this hole by missing an eight-foot putt. Mrs. Jackson again made the margin 3 up by winning the next hole in 7 to 8, as Miss Curtis putted poorly. By making a fine 3 at the sixteenth hole, Mrs. Jackson won the match. Their cards:

Mrs. Jackson, out.... 5 5 8 4 5 8 5 8—30
Miss Curtis, out.... 6 4 8 6 5 5 7—33
Mrs. Jackson, in.... 2 5 6 5 7 7 3
Miss Curtis, in.... 7 5 6 5 7 7 3

Miss Anne Nason of The Country Club sprang somewhat of a surprise by defeating Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Lexington by 3 and 2. Mrs. Woodfin was not up to her best game. She played fairly well during the outward journey, holding Miss Nason to 2 up. On the homeward journey Miss Nason took the first two holes making her 4 up at the eleventh. Mrs. Woodfin then showed some of her best golf, and by winning the next three holes brought Miss Nason's advantage down to 1 up. Mrs. Woodfin failed to keep up her good work however, losing the next two holes and the match.

Mrs. F. W. Batchelder of Weston won her way to the semifinal round by defeating Mrs. R. D. Morse of Chestnut Hill, 3 and 2. Mrs. Batchelder was 2 up at the turn and led all the way. Their medal cards were high, while at others she played poorly.

In the third division Miss Alice Sargent of The Country Club won in the final round by defeating Miss Marjorie Young of Wollaston, 4 and 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—SECOND ROUND

Miss Anne Nason, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Lexington, 3 and 2.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley, defeated Miss H. S. Curtis, The Country, 4 and 2.

Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Weston, defeated Mrs. R. D. Morse, Chestnut Hill, 3 and 2.

Miss Edith Stevens, The Country, defeated Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, 5 and 3.

THIRD DIVISION—SEMIFINAL ROUND

Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, defeated Miss Marjorie Young, Wollaston, 4 and 2.

BROOKLYN WILL PLAY CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—The Brooklyn team, champions of the National League last year, will play an exhibition game with the Cleveland Americans here Monday, June 18, officials of the local team announced Tuesday. The Clevelanders had been scheduled to play that day in Philadelphia, but this game will be moved up and played as half of a double header June 16.

The Philadelphia and Cleveland teams then come to Cleveland to play on June 17, the game originally scheduled for July 18.

GARDNER OUT OF TITLE PLAY

CHICAGO, Ill.—R. A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Golf Club, winner of the amateur championship in 1909 and 1916 and runner-up last year, announced Tuesday that he would not compete in any championship events until the war is over.

RENSSELAER VS. SPRINGFIELD

TROY, N. Y.—Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a dual track and field meet between Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Springfield Training School in this city next Saturday afternoon.

SCHOOL OARSMEN IN BIG REGATTA THIS AFTERNOON

Rowing Races Will Be Held on the Charles River—First and Second Crews to Race

The annual Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association regatta is scheduled to open this afternoon on the Charles River. The preliminary heats for the first and second crews will be run off, and some good races are looked for. The races will be held over a mile course, but which of the mile courses on the river will be used will not be decided until just before the start of the races. It is most likely that the course used will start at the Cottage Farm bridge and finish on the Boston side of the Harvard Bridge, but this will depend upon the condition of the river.

Eight crews will qualify this afternoon for the finals, which are scheduled for Friday afternoon. There will be two heats for both the first and second crews, four to qualify in each. Rindge Technical School and Boston Latin are the favorites in the first heat for the second crews, while Brookline and Cambridge Latin are picked as the likely winners in the second heat for first crews. The Boston High School of Commerce first crew will not compete.

Coach B. P. Manning of the Boston Athletic Association has been working hard with the boys all spring, and for the most part they are rowing well. Huntington School and Boston English High School may figure among the leaders in the race for the first crews. The makeup of the crews and the courses follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

First Heat—Rindge Tech, Course 1.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, W. T. Chafe; No. 3, G. Law; No. 2, T. A. Corcoran; bow, G. Erickson; coxswain, Oliver W. Holmes (captain).

Second Heat—Brookline H. S., Course 2.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, F. J. Ryan; No. 3, J. G. Cronin; No. 2, E. O. Otis; bow, C. B. Webster; coxswain, J. Plummer.

Huntington, Course 3.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, T. E. Kiggen (captain); No. 3, C. H. Brown; No. 2, D. L. Grant; bow, A. B. Hudson; coxswain, W. C. McDonald.

Boston English H. S., Course 4.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, J. C. Doaherty (captain); No. 3, F. R. Holmes; No. 2, F. R. Hill; bow, C. McCaffrey; coxswain, J. E. Norbury.

Second Heat—Brookline H. S., Course 1.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, C. Shugr; No. 3, P. G. Bowker; No. 2, A. Ridley; bow, D. V. Newman (captain); coxswain, H. P. Rowe.

Cambridge Latin, Course 2.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, J. M. MacDonald (capt); No. 3, L. Marsh; No. 2, B. A. Thompson; bow, D. Powers; coxswain, A. C. Elsworth.

Boston College H. S., Course 3.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, C. Eberle; No. 3, T. D. Loneragan (captain); No. 2, J. Collins; bow, J. O'Connor; coxswain, J. Cunningham.

SECOND DIVISION

First Heat—Rindge Tech, Course 1.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, F. A. Haley; No. 3, A. A. Magnuson; No. 2, F. Richards; bow, W. J. Byrne; coxswain, E. May.

Boston Latin, Course 2.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, T. P. Palmer; No. 3, J. Ham; No. 2, E. Farnum; bow, S. Barrett; coxswain, H. Knecht.

Huntington School, Course 3.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, G. T. McHaffey; No. 3, W. G. Dahl; No. 2, R. Grant; bow, T. V. Cleveland; coxswain, C. L. Webster.

Boston English H. S., Course 4.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, N. J. Meyers; No. 3, A. H. Shalz; No. 2, W. T. Bassett; bow, J. B. McCaffrey; coxswain, G. F. Rowe.

Second Heat—Brookline H. S., Course 1.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, T. C. McMacKinn; No. 3, Daniel Tyler Jr.; No. 2, K. O'Shea; bow, F. Niquet; coxswain, S. Baldwin.

Cambridge Latin, Course 2.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, D. Wright; No. 3, F. Whippley; No. 2, G. Morey; bow, J. Gilles; coxswain, V. Manning.

H. S. of Commerce, Course 3.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, C. F. Bartlett; No. 3, H. G. Drew; No. 2, C. H. Sassone; bow, N. H. Hackett; coxswain, A. Chisholm.

Boston College H. S., Course 4.
Crew Makeup—Stroke, S. Sullivan; No. 3, E. Burke; No. 2, E. Sullivan; bow, J. Davis; coxswain, R. Keating.

ONE GAME PLAYED IN THE AMERICAN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Boston | 18 | 10 | 643 | 500 |
| New York | 17 | 10 | 630 | 519 |
| Chicago | 22 | 13 | 629 | 485 |
| Cleveland | 18 | 17 | 514 | 439 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 18 | 455 | 414 |
| Washington | 13 | 17 | 433 | 356 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 18 | 379 | 419 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 20 | 310 | 387 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.

New York at Cleveland.

Philadelphia at Chicago.

Philadelphia at Detroit.

Philadelphia won the only game played in the American League Tuesday when the Athletics defeated Cleveland by a score of 3 to 1. It was originally intended to have Boston play Chicago and New York meet Detroit in games carried over from Monday, but conditions were such that these contests could not take place.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 3-1

CLEVELAND, O.—Philadelphia evened up on the series with Cleveland, winning here Tuesday 3 to 1. It was the Athletics' first victory for the Athletics. In addition to keeping the Cleveland hits scattered, he drove in the winning run with a two-base hit in the seventh inning.

Morton had been invincible up to the seventh, when the Athletics bunched three of their hits off him. Reckless base-running upset Cleveland's chance early in the contest.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 8 0
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 0

PHILADELPHIA IS NOW THE LEADER

Title Holders of 1915 Move Up Into First Place in the National League Championship Baseball Standing

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Philadelphia | 18 | 9 | 667 | 586 |
| New York | 15 | 9 | 640 | 519 |
| Chicago | 22 | 13 | 629 | 485 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 14 | 517 | 441 |
| Cincinnati | 14 | 19 | 424 | 441 |
| Brooklyn | 10 | 15 | 400 | 540 |
| Boston | 9 | 15 | 375 | 556 |
| Pittsburgh | 11 | 21 | 344 | 387 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Philadelphia 3, Chicago 6.

Pittsburgh 2, New York 6.

Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.

Boston-Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis-Boston, postponed.

Chicago at New York.

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs has an anticipated leader this morning, Philadelphia, the champions of 1915, having moved up into first place for the first time this season. This was caused by the Phillies winning their fourth straight game from the Chicago Cubs Tuesday by a score of 8 to 6, while the New York Giants, the previous leaders, were losing to Pittsburgh by a score of 2 to 0.

Only one other game was played in the league yesterday, the Brooklyn champions closing their series with the St. Louis Cardinals with a 3 to 1 victory. Boston and Cincinnati were forced to postpone their contest and it will be played as part of a double-header July 7.

PHILADELPHIA IS WINNER BY 8 TO 6

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Philadelphia defeated Chicago here Tuesday, 8 to 6, thereby making a clean sweep of the series of four games and taking first place in the National League race from the New York club.

Victory was secured by hitting the deliveries of Seaton and Aldridge hard in the fourth inning, five hits, three bases on balls and an error by Williams netting six runs. The visitors hit Lavender's delivery hard, but Oeschger held them in check after the fifth inning. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....10 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—8 21
Chicago.....1 0 0 3 2 0 0 0—6 9 2

Batteries—Lavender, Oeschger and Killip; Seaton, Aldridge, Hendrix and Elliott, Wilson, Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—1 hr. 25m.

PITTSBURGH WINS FROM NEW YORK, 2-0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pittsburgh broke even with New York in the four-game series by winning here Tuesday by a score of 2 to 0.

It was the first shutout for New York this season. Miller held the Giants to four hits and struck out seven. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....10 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 1
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Miller and Fischer; Anderson, Smith, Benton and Rariden, McCarty, Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 1m.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 3-1

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cutshaw's home run in the seventh with Stengel on first won the final game for Brooklyn here Tuesday, 3 to 1. St. Louis won only one game of the four-game series. Coombs pitched brilliant ball after the second inning, not a visiting player getting past first base in the last seven innings.

Two hits and sacrifice fly in the second saved St. Louis from a shutout. Bickman's batting and fielding featured. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn.....10 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 8 0
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Coombs and O. Miller; Horstman, Watson and Gonzales, Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 18m.

COMMISSION TO MEET IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the National Baseball Commission will meet here today to discuss several questions concerning the sport. Although confirmation was lacking Tuesday night it was reported that the National League desires to cut the player limit to 18 men.

President B. B. Johnson of the American League is opposed to this plan, he said. The question of playing Sunday games in the East, the proceeds to go to war relief funds, also will be considered.

PRESIDENT WILSON AIDS FUND

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Wilson contributed 25 cents to the fund for the purchase of baseball paraphernalia to be distributed among Army training camps. It was announced here Tuesday. Only 25 cent contributions are received. The fund was started by Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington club of the American League.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Syracuse 4, Reading 5.
Scranton 5, Elmira 4.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Binghamton 0.

OPPOSITION IN MOVEMENT MADE AGAINST SERIES

CHICAGO, Ill.—There has been strong opposition from three of the club owners in the American Association against the move in canceling the series with the International League. J. C. McGill, president of the Indianapolis club, O. H. Wgthen of the Louisville club and R. P. Bresnahan of Toledo are demanding that the series be played.

President Hickey has advised E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, that five of the American Association clubs—Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Columbus—had agreed to call off the series. As only a majority vote is required there is every evidence that President Hickey's action will be approved.

President Hickey made public a telegram from President Barrow in which Barrow was quoted as saying that "there is no intention on the part of my league or myself to place the blame on you or your association should the series be called off." President Barrow also advised that if a majority of the American Association clubs voted to call off the games he would vote against the cancellation.

SEVENTEEN TEAMS FOR TITLE RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seventeen teams have sent in their entries to the local A. A. U. officials for the senior metropolitan cross-country championship race, which will be held on Saturday over the national cross-country course at Van Courtlandt Park. The list is topped by the Millrose A. A., the present holder of the team championship. The colors of this organization will be carried by the same runners whose efforts resulted in the club receiving the metropolitan and national titles last year, with one exception.

William Johanning will run instead of J. Soukup. The other members of the team are Villar Kyronen, Charlie Pores, Michael Devaney, Nicolas Gianakopoulos, Joseph Nulty, and Joseph Scarlati. It is expected that the battle for individual honors in this year's race will furnish local followers of the game with another interesting duel between Hannes Kohlenmaier and Kyronen.

PICKUPS

Speaker had a perfect day at bat yesterday getting three hits in as many times up.

Pittsburgh gets the honor of administering the first shutout to the New York Giants this season. Miller pitched fine ball, holding New York to four scattered hits.

Falkenberg won his first major-league victory of the season yesterday. He was found for nine hits, but kept them so well scattered that they resulted in only one run.

Two home runs were made in the major leagues yesterday. Paskert of Philadelphia and Cutshaw of Brooklyn making them. It was Cutshaw's second one of the season.

With Chicago, New York and Philadelphia each leading the National League within the space of a week, the battle for first place is certainly a very interesting one to date.

Another victory for Pitcher Coombs of the Brooklyn champions. He held St. Louis to four hits and did not allow a visiting player to get beyond first base after the second inning.

For effectiveness, Cutshaw's home run yesterday was of the greatest. With the score one apiece, he made it in the seventh inning with a man on base and won the game for his team.

Yesterday was the first time this season Pitcher Seaton of the Chicago Cubs had been forced from the box. After pitching three three-hit games, he was found for four hits in 3 2-3 innings yesterday.

The American Association and International League are having quite a time deciding whether they will play their post-season series this fall. It would seem as if they would do well to wait a little while and see how things look about the first of July.

When the Phillies can win four straight games from the Cubs, there is no denying the fact that Manager Moran has his club going in splendid form. To date they have lost only one game to a western club and that to Pittsburgh, from which team they won three contests.

HONOLULU LEAGUE STARTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Honolulu Baseball League opened its junior season at Athletic Park on April 29 before a record crowd. Mayor J. C. Lane pitched the first ball. The opening was featured by two games in which the Portuguese defeated St. Louis College and the Chinese team the Japanese aggregation. The season closes on June 24, when the Honolulu League proper will begin to play.

BROOKLYN PLAYER MAY RETURN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Infielder Thomas Fitzsimmons, drafted from Butte, Mont., last fall, has petitioned the national commission for reinstatement. It was announced Tuesday by the Brooklyn National League club. If he is successful the Brooklyn club will send him to Spokane, provided waivers are secured.

M. V. CONFERENCE TRACK OUTLOOK

Only Eight Colleges Have Entered Teams, and Two of These Are Not Expected to Compete at Ames Meet

RAPID PROGRESS IN WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Semifinal Round Is Reached on Pelham Courts—Miss Molla Bjurstedt Has Hard Match

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Pelham Country Club started only Tuesday, such rapid progress was made in the event that three of the participants in the singles competition reached the semifinal round. Those who won were Miss Marion Vanderhoef, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, and Miss Helene Pollak. The vacant semifinal round bracket lies between Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau. Even though conditions were not the most promising, with courts a bit heavy, tennis of superlative quality was displayed.

A match of special interest was that waged between Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Molla Bjurstedt in the third round of the tournament. The latter, the holder of the women's national championship, was pressed closely at all stages of the contest which she eventually won by a score of 6-4, 6-4. It was the sharpest battle in which she has been engaged since the outdoor season opened.

It is probable that Mrs. Wood was as much surprised as the gallery at her display of strength against such a formidable opponent. Doubtless the defeat of Miss Bjurstedt by both Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Marie Brown, when the champion visited California during the last East vs. West matches, has had a steadying effect on the women players of the East. Convinced that the champion is not absolutely invincible, they are playing tennis against her of a more confident sort, and this was true in the case of Mrs. Wood.

In the first set Mrs. Wood seemed almost on the way to victory when she lacked only a point of making the score of games 5-4 in her favor. It was Mrs. Wood's steadiness, combined with a sharp driving game in which the ball was kept low over the net, that almost encompassed Miss Bjurstedt's defeat. Mrs. Wood also placed well. The low drive was a trifle confusing to Miss Bjurstedt, and its effect was intensified by the deadened court, which gave it only a slight bound. In the critical moments of the struggle, however, Miss Bjurstedt's skill and strength of play were apparent, and she managed twice to turn threatening defeat into victory.

Miss Helene Pollak, in the second round, defeated Miss Edith Handy at 6-4, 6-4. Miss Marion Vanderhoef, the other to whose lot a semifinal round bracket fell, won her third round match by defeating Mrs. Robert Le Roy at 6-2, 6-3. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND

Miss Ethel Tindale defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 7-5, 6-4.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won from Mrs. L. G. Morris by default.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau won from Miss Eleanor Goss by default.

Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. Frank Bishop, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Margaret Moss won from Mrs. William Lesh by default.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. Robert LeRoy won from Miss Marie Wagner by default.

Mrs. R. L. Wood defeated Miss Jacquelin Green, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ethel Tindale, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Margaret Moss, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Miss Besie Holden, 6-2, 6-4.

THIRD ROUND

Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 6-4, 6-4.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

national titles last year, with one exception.

William Johannung will run instead of J. Soukup. The other members of the team are Villar Kyronen, Charlie Pores, Michael Devaney, Nicolas Gianakopoulos, Joseph Nulty, and Joseph Scarlato. It is expected that the

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Single tax has attracted some attention in South America, and is not infrequently discussed in the newspapers there. An article on this subject in *La Nación* (Buenos Aires) of March 9, as translated from the Spanish, refers to the single tax as follows:

"The project has been presented to the municipality of Mendoza, for establishing the single tax upon land values and setting industry and commerce free from tax obligations. If this taxation plan is adopted, it will be the first trial in this country of a Utopian scheme which aspires to convert the victim of the state budgets and squandered funds to the territorial and proprietary contribution."

"This system is repugnant to the fiscal administration of taxes established by the constitution, which prescribes equality as a basis for public contributions and charges. Equality, in the constitutional sense, signifies, generally, distribution, apportionment, a share of the public tax in the form of tributes, applied without usury or exception of persons or corporations, and without privileges as to class or position that make the levy odious, unjust or extortionate."

"A tax which applies uniformly and exclusively to one class as a means of meeting all public charges, burdening it with the weight of payments that other contributors should suffer, is evidently an infraction of the fiscal and financial, equal and distributive theory of taxation and public expenditures. It is as unjust as a law to provide that only one class or special group of citizens should be liable to military service. Moreover, it is economically absurd and illusory, inasmuch as it pretends that because the law charges one class of contributors with the weight of the public expenditures, the rest remain exempt, overlooking the fact that taxes, like every cost or expense that is an overcharge on an article, a benefit, or a service, exercise a communicative pressure which eases itself upon those who do not pay a tax directly, but who, for instance, pay it in the price of the things which they get and which are affected by this burden."

"In a way, this system is already established in the country, if not in the ostensible form in which it is put forward, in another that is equivalent to it, and which has been abused in a manner that discloses the grievous falsity and disturbance occasioned by the system. We refer to the manipulation of valuations as a means of making up the expense and financial disorganization and disorder. By this expedient of fiscal speculation the territorial contributions have come to be augmented at discretion, so much so that in some places the valuations are very much superior to the market values, while at the same time the territorial tax has doubled or redoubled with that of the productive growth, which also is charged against the property."

"This system is naturally opposed to the economic of a country whose principal public wealth and basis of progress is the land, which in order to be opened up to colonization, requires cheapness as an essential condition. The producer and the colonist, in order to take it up and cultivate it, have to calculate the part expropriated by the State; and if, in ordinary times, the cost of production cannot be covered by the value of the products, it may be imagined how much less this will be under the proposed system."

"The single tax is equivalent to ruinous extortion for the proprietor. The single tax on land or land values is fantastically unjust and antieconomic, menaces the principal element of national prosperity and, after all, is a doubtful and useless resort, as is shown by the improper valuations having produced cases in which the land has to be auctioned off to cover the financial indebtedness, not having been able to pay it, thus presenting a flagrant example of confiscation."

KING REVIEWS AUSTRALIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BULFORD, England.—The King recently inspected the Australian troops on Salisbury Plain, the review being held in a natural amphitheater of the great plain. The inspection took place in the presence of many distinguished visitors from overseas, both civilian and military, including Mr. Andrew Fisher, the high commissioner for Australia.

His Majesty was mounted on a black Australian charger which had been sent to England via India. As the royal party appeared over the brow of one of the hills, the royal standard was hoisted at the saluting post and the bands played the national anthem. On reaching the base, the King took the royal salute and after receiving Major-General Sir Newton Moore, who was commanding the Australian troops in the United Kingdom, he proceeded to inspect the line.

The troops included all units, and consisted of men of varied military experience, from recruits only lately arrived in England to men who had already seen active service in the war. At the conclusion of the inspection the King addressed the following message to the troops:

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:

I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting the various training units of the Australian Imperial Force, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the appearance of the fine body of men on parade today.

You will, I know, acquit yourselves with credit when your time comes to reinforce those splendid Australian divisions at the front, whose deeds and fighting qualities have won the highest praise. Do not forget your kinsmen who have willingly given their lives for the Empire. Emulate their example, and so preserve the proud record made by them in the great war.

The King then took his stand at the saluting base and reviewed the troops as they marched past to the music of the bands. The review lasted an hour and was a most impressive sight. His Majesty expressed great admiration at the appearance and bearing of the men, who were in splendid condition, and warmly congratulated the commanding officer, Major-General Sir Newton Moore, and the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth, Mr. Andrew Fisher, for the number of decorations on some of those who had distinguished themselves on the field.

GIFT TO INDIA OF BATTLEPLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—A luncheon was given recently by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce in honor of its presentation of a battleplane to India. Lord Islington, Under Secretary of State for India; Lord Desborough, president of the Imperial Air League, and General Sir David Henderson of the Royal Flying Corps were the chief guests. Mr. P. E. Bedford, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair. The battleplane, which was built locally and is of the latest type, is to be used immediately on the western front. It was formally handed over in the afternoon at Roundhay Park in the presence of a very large gathering.

In proposing the toast of "India and the Imperial Air Fleet," Lord Desborough said that India's part in the war was the greatest tribute ever paid to the fairness, justice, and inherent governing capacity of the British people. When the Imperial air fleet had been founded in 1913, before the war was thought of, two objects were held in view: to encourage in Great Britain and throughout the Empire interest in flying, both as a necessity for war and also for the future development of commerce; and, secondly, to present to each of the self-governing dominions and to India the nucleus of an imperial air fleet. Thanks to the generosity of Leeds and other dominions of commerce, each of the dominions now had its aeroplanes. When the war was ended, the aeroplanes would be handed over to India, either to form the nucleus of a new flying fleet or to be a memento of the great war and of the generosity of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Lord Desborough concluded with a reference to the criticism passed on the air service at the front, a great deal of which was, he said, unfounded and mischievous. "We know our young men there," he added, "and they are doing splendidly."

Lord Islington, in replying to the toast, said that India had given with a prodigious hand, without interruption, since the beginning of the war, both through the chiefs of her native states and through the varied activities of her many communities and peoples, and this gift of an aeroplane would be received by her with gratitude far beyond the intrinsic value of the actual gift. It represented an interchange of the spontaneous amenity which linked with a binding personal chain the sympathetic and kindly relationships between the overseas dominions and the mother country. The war had shown that an efficient air service was indispensable to their military and naval success, and they could scarcely put any limit to the extended purposes to which flying might be put. He believed that in the future a widely developed air organization would play an essential part in the defense system of India, particularly in regard to the northwest frontier. With reference to the criticism of the flying service at the front, Lord Islington stated that, although their losses had been very heavy, it would require more intimate knowledge on the part of critics to say that they had been excessive, if their verdict was to be accepted by their fellow-countrymen. He believed that those who were properly informed would tell them that the present splendid Franco-British success had been in large measure due to the effective organization and the magnificent personnel of the British air fleet. This had enabled the army to drive the Germans from what they considered to be completely invulnerable positions, and to capture numbers of prisoners and guns. Lord Islington then paid a high tribute to the part that India had borne in the war. What had happened was, he said, bound to have its results in India as in other parts of the British Empire. There were two great aspirations among all natives of India. One of them had in part been realized, and the other would be dealt with at an early date after the close of the war. The first was the recognition that India should occupy in its true sense an integral part in the Empire. For the first time in the history of the Empire, representatives of India had been called to take part in the councils of the Empire, and this was only the prelude to the permanent establishment of such a practice. The second aspiration was for a wider and closer association between the people of India and the Government of the country, both in regard to the expansion of India representation in the public services and also in the legislative and executive councils of the provinces. Ideals of justice, freedom, self-government, humanity and sympathy among mankind were the watchwords which encouraged them to continue the war to the end.

In proposing the toast of "The Leeds Chamber of Commerce" Sir David Henderson said that fortitude was needed at the present time, and it meant the capacity for looking on the bright side without boasting, and the black side without depression.

IMPORTS BOARD APPOINTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A board of three officers has been appointed—drawn from the defense, treasury and customs departments—to frame a scheme for regulating imports, especially those imports which are considered luxuries and nonessentials.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Coal and the Public

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—When the State of Pennsylvania imposed a tax of 10 cents a ton on anthracite coal at the mouth of the mine, the charge was immediately translated into an advance of 25 cents a ton to the consumer. The new wage scale agreement of the operators and miners involves, according to the Federal Trade Commission, an increase in cost of production of from 24 to 30 cents a ton. Whereupon the coal producers, running true to form, promptly add 50 cents a ton to the price to the consumer. All the coal trade needs for an advance in prices is an excuse—and sometimes not even that. The Federal Trade Commission officially declares that there is no justification for raising hard coal prices more than 30 cents a ton. Nevertheless, the price went up 50 cents on May 1. The commission has no power to prevent unwarranted advances, except by publicity. It is a relief to learn that the transportation committee of the National Council of Defense, which has amalgamated the railroads of the country into one system and is operating them on that basis, is forerunning in arranging for pushing the movement of coal to the Northwest, so that next winter's supplies may be accumulated in ample season. Traffic congestion as an excuse for boosting coal prices is to be eliminated from the problem. But it is plain that the private ownership of coal deposits that should belong to the people must somehow be limited to a fair and reasonable profit. If this cannot be done by legislative action, there remains the alternative of taking them over from private into public control. The exigencies of war conditions may furnish an unusual opportunity for this move. The fuel of the people must be freed from the onerous price burdens laid upon it by a greedy private ownership.

Some Have Been Economizing

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—In these days when everybody is being urged to practice food economy, a large class is likely to be forgotten—those who are already obliged to save rigidly in order to preserve their existence. And with the best intentions in the world, one is likely to give such people advice which is a ridiculous mockery. Furthermore, there are certain economies which can be practiced by the average family but which are actually denied to a large number of people. A Cleveland housewife relates that she recently attempted to give advice on thrift to the woman who does her washing. "You know," explained the housewife, "that there are certain things you can can when they are cheap, this summer, with almost no expense. Beans, for instance, require no sugar and very little cooking. There are many vegetables that can be canned thus. And next winter, when such things are dear, you will have a fine supply of necessary food." The working woman.

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an was patient with her ignorant mistress. But she asked simply: "And where shall I keep these canned things, after I have put them up? If I keep them in the kitchen, where there is a fire, they will spoil. If I keep them in my bedroom, they will be by no means the only ones—those who need most to economize are actually discouraged from doing so by the conditions under which they live. The builders of model tenements have grown humorously despairing over the perversity of tenants who would persist in keeping coal in the bathtub instead of putting the tub to the use for which it was intended. It is barely possible that the builders of model tenements had forgotten to supply coal bins. Inquire into the living conditions existing in the poorer quarters of any city and one will see that the housing problem precedes the food problem."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC PROBLEM IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The ordinary goods traffic having been considerably disorganized by the heavy demands made upon the railways by military exigencies, the Milan Chamber of Commerce, together with the railway authorities, has devised means whereby it is hoped to eliminate the more serious difficulties. The principal cause of the trouble is a shortage of rolling stock, and measures have been taken by which such trucks as the railway authorities are able to place at the disposal of the ordinary traffic will be used to their fullest capacity. In this way a group system is to be adopted whereby the goods of different firms will be collected to be forwarded as a single lading to a single destination, and firms are no longer to be allowed to retain trucks for their own convenience.

Pressure has also been brought to bear upon the various offices for the distribution of coal, in order that the trucks shall always be loaded to their fullest capacity. The attention of the Minister of War has been called to the fact that the trucks used for military purposes are not unloaded and freed for another journey as expeditiously as they might be and that the present system of transporting military goods to concentration depots for inspection, and thence to their various destinations, causes unnecessary delay in the transport service. Inspection at the place of production would leave many more trucks free for ordinary traffic.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Thomas Sewall Adams, of Yale University, was one of three famous academic authorities invited by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to serve on its committee to define a policy of raising funds for carrying on the war, one which could be reported to the Federal Government as expressing the will of the commercial organizations of the country. Professor Adams is a Baltimorean, educated in the city college and at Johns Hopkins University, who specialized in economics and public finance, then served for a time in the Federal Census Bureau, and with the Pennsylvania railroad, and then turned to the academic world and the teaching profession. From 1901 to 1910 he taught political economy at the University of Wisconsin. Then he had a year at Washington State University. Following this he returned to the University of Wisconsin and became a tax commissioner of the State as well as a member of the faculty. The experience as a public official gave him knowledge of actual conditions of government and of life that now makes his opinions all the more valuable. For a year he was on the faculty of Cornell University, and in 1916 he was called to Yale. He has specialized in the theory and art of taxation as few men in the country have, and has done something more than think and write about it. He has served as secretary of the National Tax Association, and is a definite champion of sounder and more radical systems of taxation than hitherto have prevailed. The State of Maryland, in its recent revision of taxation laws, has had the benefit of his counsel, and now the Nation is getting it, while facing a period of undreamed of extension of the taxing power.

Sir Francis Fox has been consulting engineer in Westminster and the City of London for a great number of years; he is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Sir Francis is an expert in tunneling, and at the time when the Simplon tunnel was

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under consideration he was, on the nomination of the British Government, appointed by the Swiss Federal Government as one of the three tunneling experts who formed a committee for the construction of the tunnel. Recently Sir Francis Fox read an interesting paper on the proposed Channel tunnel, which will connect London and Paris, and gave details of how the work would be carried out. Sir Francis Fox was knighted in 1912.

Wesley Frost, whose service as United States consul at Queenstown, during the last three years, has tested his ability and character, with results creditable to him and to the Nation he represents, is to return to the United States on a furlough, with the intention of later rejoining the consular corps in a higher position. To him has fallen much of the extraordinary relief work following attacks of German submarines on American shipping and mariners. He will report at Washington and then proceed to Berea, Ky., where his father is president of a noted college for the mountain whites of the region. Mr. Frost gained his early education in this institution, and then proceeded to Oberlin College, where he was graduated with distinction. He comes of a family that has been conspicuous for idealism and humane instincts.

Edwin A. Grosvenor, to whom, as president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, fell the high honor and privilege of initiating Arthur James Balfour and other eminent British men of affairs as members of this academic fraternity, has held that office since 1907. He came to the rare duty with more than usual fitness, because of long study of problems of war and peace and of international affairs, first as a student on the ground, during 1873-90, of the complexities of diplomacy and statecraft at Constantinople, where he was a professor in

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Robert College, and second, as a teacher of European history, modern government, and international law at Amherst and Smith Colleges since 1892. Few of his countrymen have kept as well informed as he concerning all the facts of European history during the last generation. Consequently he came to the task of appraising the work and the character of Mr. Balfour with a discriminating intellect, that made his tribute something more than perfunctory official recognition. Professor Grosvenor has been a voluminous writer of articles for works of reference and periodicals.

John F. Moors of Boston, who has accepted a place on the Red Cross War Council's Committee to coordinate all war relief measures, of which committee Judge Lovett is chairman, has made a more than local record as a successful administrator of relief funds. Thus, following the earthquake in San Francisco, he was put in charge of the large sum which was raised in the State of Massachusetts, and went to San Francisco empowered to act with vigor and discretion. The record he made as an administrator was admirable. Later, when the city of Salem, Mass., was partially destroyed by fire, and when, for a time, its restoration was in the hands of nonresidents, he was conspicuous in the constructive work. Mr. Moors is a broker by vocation, and is prominently identified with the relief agencies of the city of Boston, conspicuously so in the Associated Charities. He has served on the Finance Commission, which has supervision of the workings of certain of the provisions of the new city charter, by which the city officials are held obedient to high standards of administration. A Harvard graduate, he now serves on the council of administration of Radcliffe College.

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Coppers and the Steel Issues
Features—General List
Hardens Soon After Opening
—Boston Prices Rule Firmer

Coppers, especially Inspiration, were a feature of the early New York stock market today. Inspiration Copper rose 2 1/2 points, and Utah gained a point.

The general list opened little changed from yesterday afternoon's closings and somewhat irregular, but a stronger tone soon developed. Central Leather and American Smelting were strong.

Almost all of the Boston stock list sold up slightly in the first few minutes of trading today.

Prices on both the New York and Boston exchanges held up late in the first half hour.

The steel stocks came into greater prominence as the session advanced. United States Steel, after opening off 1/4 at 127, sold up to 128 1/2 before midday. All other steel stocks, except Superior after opening off 1/2 at 85 1/2, advanced three points. Midvale, Gulf States and Crucible were conspicuous in the advance. Other industrials, including American Locomotive, International Nickel, Central Leather and National Enameling were strong. Peoples Gas was conspicuously weak.

After opening down 1 1/2 at 73 1/2, it declined more than three points further during the first half of the session. There were mixed price changes among the railroads. New Haven was a weak feature. After opening off 1/2 at 39, it dropped to 36 1/2.

The Boston market was almost without feature. Moderate advances were made before midday by Osceola, Calumet and Arizona, Quincy and United Fruit.

The feature of the early afternoon trading was the activity of U. S. Steel.

It sold up to 129 1/2, the high mark reached last November. After selling at this record price it eased off a good fraction. Other stocks were off fractionally. The tone at the beginning of the last hour was easier.

SECURITIES ARE
SOLD AT AUCTION

Five National Shawmut Bank 202 1/2, up 2 1/2; Great Falls Manufacturing (ex-dividend) 203 1/2, up 5 1/2; 34 Pepperell Manufacturing 202, unchanged; 100 Boston Wharf Company 100 1/2, up 5 1/2; 50 Merrimack Chemical Company 90 1/2, up 1/2; 5 Merchants National Bank 280, up 11; 5 Nashua Manufacturing Company 78 1/2, up 10; Boston Holding Company 100, up 20 1/2; 52 Pacific Mills, up 3 1/2; 5 Cambridge Gas Light Company 180, up 2 1/2; 55 Adirondack Electric Power Corporation common 20, up 3; 20 Taunton & New Bedford Copper Company 167, up 5 1/2; 20 Wamsutta Mills 112, up 1 1/2; 5 Adirondack Electric Power preferred 77 1/2, up 6 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By the end of the first hour rubles had developed weakness. Quotations were lowered to 27.63 for checks and 27.73 for cables. This is a decline of about 15 points from the nominal extreme high opening rate. Quotations are: Demand sterling 47 1/2-15, cables 47.67-16; 60-day bills nominally, 47.21; 90 days, 47.70; French cables 57.22; checks 57.72; Lire cables 7.00; checks 7.01 1/2; Swiss cables 5.08, checks 5.09; Guilders cables 41 1/2, checks 41 3/4; Pesetas 22.15 and 21.95; Stockholm 30.10 and 29.90; Christiania 29.45 and 29.25; Copenhagen 28.80 and 28.60.

After the opening rubles were quoted at 27.70 for checks and 27.80 for cables.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 87, Elec. Star Bat 61 1/2, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Navigation 76 1/2, Lehigh Valley 23, Lehigh Valley 23, Lake Superior 20 1/2, Philadelphia Company 33 1/2, Philadelphia Electric 29 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 28 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 28 1/2, Union Trust 43 1/2, United Gas Imp 79 1/2.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled and cooler, probably showers tonight; Thursday fair, fresh southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Rain and cooler tonight; Thursday, probably fair. For Northern New England: Rain tonight; Thursday fair, except with rain in Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 47.0; 10 a. m. 47.0; 12 noon 52.0

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 48.0; New Orleans 70.0; Buffalo 48.0; New York 48.0; Chicago 48.0; Philadelphia 48.0; Cincinnati 48.0; Portland, Me. 42.0; Des Moines 48.0; Portland, Ore. 48.0; Jacksonville 48.0; San Francisco 48.0; Kansas City 48.0; St. Louis 48.0; Nantucket 48.0; Washington 48.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:48; High water, 1:30 p. m.; Sun sets 7:58; 12:23 a. m.; 1:32 p. m.; Length of day, 14:36; Moon sets 9:49 p. m.; LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:39 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Alaska Gold | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Alaska Ju. | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Allis-Chalm. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 | 26 |
| Allis-Chalm. | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Am Ag Chem. | 63 1/2 | 64 | 63 1/2 | 64 |
| Am B Sugar | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 1/2 |
| Am Can | 47 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 |
| Am Car Fy | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| A Car Fy pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Am Cot Oil | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Am H & L | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Am H & L pf. | 62 | 63 1/2 | 61 | 61 1/2 |
| Am Linsed | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Am Linsed pf. | 58 | 58 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 70 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Am Smelt | 104 | 105 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Am Smelt pf. | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Am SSecAp | 98 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Steel | 65 | 66 1/2 | 65 | 66 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Am Sugar pf. | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Am Tel | 122 | 122 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Am Woolen | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Am Wool pf. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Zinc | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Am Zinc pf. | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Anaconda | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa pf. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| At Coast Li. | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| At Gulf | 104 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 |
| At Gulf pf. | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Bald Loco | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 | 59 |
| Bald Loco pf. | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio | 70 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| B & O pf. | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Batoplas | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| Beth Steel pf. | 131 1/2 | 132 | 130 1/2 | 131 1/2 |
| Brook R T | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 60 |
| Burns Bros. | 96 | 96 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Butte & Sup. | 44 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 45 |
| Cal Petrol | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Cal Petrol pf. | 51 | 51 1/2 | 51 | 51 1/2 |
| Cal & Arizona | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Can Pacific | 161 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| Can Leather | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 | 90 |
| C Leather pf. | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Cerro de Pasco | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Chan Motor | 89 | 90 | 89 | 89 |
| Ches & Ohio | 58 1/2 | 60 | 58 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| CM & St Paul | 74 | 74 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| CM & St Paul pf. | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Chl R & P | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Chl R & P pf. | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Chl R & P pf. | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 |
| C R 17 pf. | 77 | 77 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| C & G West pf. | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Chl & NW | 112 | 112 1/2 | 112 | 112 |
| Chile Cop | 22 1/2 | 23 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Chino Cop | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Col Fuel | 53 1/2 | 54 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Col Gas & El. | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Col South | 26 | 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Col So 1st pf. | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Con Can | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Con Gas | 108 | 108 | 107 | 107 |
| Corn Prod. | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Corn Prod pf. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Cruc Steel | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Cub-Am Sug. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| Cuban C Sug. | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Cuban C Sug pf. | 91 | 91 1/2 | 91 | 91 1/2 |
| Deere pf. | 98 | 98 1/2 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Del & Huds. | 115 1/2 | 116 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Del & Lac | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 |
| Denver | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Denver pf. | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Dome Min. | 113 1/2 | 114 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| D S & A pf. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Eric | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Eric 1st pf. | 38 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Eric 2d pf. | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 | 29 |
| Gas W & W | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 159 | 160 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 |
| Gen Motors N | 103 1/2 | 104 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| G Motors pf N | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Granby Min. | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 | 83 |
| Green Can | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Gr Nor Ore | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Gr Nor pf. | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Gulf States | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Harv of N. J. | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Ill Central | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Inspiration | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Int Ag Corp. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Int Ag Corp pf. | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Int Con Corp | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Int Con pf. | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Int Mer Mar. | 28 | 28 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| I Mer Mar pf. | 80 | 81 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| In Nickel Tr. | 40 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| In Paper | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| In Paper pf | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Kan City | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Kan C So pf. | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Kelley Tires | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Kenne Cop | 47 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Lack Steel | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Lee & W pf. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Lee & T Co | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 | 18 |
| Lehigh Val. | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Manhattan | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Man Shirt | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Max Motor | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Maxwell 1st | 66 | 66 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Maxwell 2d | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 | 31 |
| May pf. | 106 | 106 | 105 | 105 |
| Met Petrol | 94 | 95 1/2 | 94 | 94 |
| Miami | 40 1/2 | 41 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Midvale Steel | 63 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| M & S L New | 17 1/2 | 18 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| MSP & SSM | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Mo Pac w. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Mo Pac w pf. | 57 1/2 | 58 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Mo Pacific pf | 57 1/2 | 58 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Mon Power | 100 | 102 | 99 | 99 |
| Nat Biscuit | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Nat Enamel | 36 | 37 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Nat Lead | 57 | 57 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Nat Lead pf. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Nevada Con | 25 | 25 1/2 | 25 | 25 1/2 |

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Adventure | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | |
| Ahmeek | 100 | 101 | 100 | 101 |
| Alaska | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 | |
| Algoma | 75c | 75c | 75c | 7c |
| Allouez | 65 | 65 1/2 | 65 | 6c |
| Am Sugar | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 | 110 1/2 |
| Am Tel | 121 1/2 | 122 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Am Wool pf. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Zinc | 33 | 33 | 32 1/2 | 33 |
| Am Zinc pf. | 65 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Anaconda | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 | 83 1/2 |
| Ariz Com | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 | 14 |
| Art Metal Cn. | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| At Gulf & W. | 105 | 106 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| B & A | 164 | 165 | 164 | 165 1/2 |
| Butte Eleva | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Butte & Bala | 80c | 80c | 79c | 79 1/2 |
| Cal & Ariz | 82 | 82 1/2 | 82 | 82 1/2 |
| Cal & Hecla | 545 | 545 | 543 | 545 1/2 |
| Centennial | 18 1/2 | 19 | 18 1/2 | 19 |
| Chicago Jun | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 1/2 |
| Chino | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Cop Range | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 65 |
| Davis Daly | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| East Butte | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Edison Elec | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 1/2 |
| Fitchburg pf. | 64 1/2 | 65 | 64 | 65 |
| Garby & E pf. | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Granby | 83 | 83 1/2 | 83 | 83 1/2 |
| Green Can | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Hancock | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Int Port Ce | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 | 15 1/2 |
| Isl Cr Coal | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Isl Creek pf. | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Lake Copper | 13 1/2 | 14 | 13 1/2 | 14 |
| Maine Cent | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Manc & Law | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 1/2 |
| Mass | 12 1/2 | 13 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Mass Elec | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Mass Elecpf | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Mass Gas | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Mass Gas pf. | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 | 77 1/2 |
| Mayflower | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| May Old Col | 3 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 |
| Mohawk | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 1/2 |
| Nevada Con | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| N Arcadian | 34 | 4 | 34 | 4 |
| New Eng Tel | 116 1/2 | 117 | 116 1/2 | 117 |
| N Y N H & H | 39 | 39 | 37 1/2 | 38 |
| New Idria | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| New River | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| New River pf. | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| North Butte | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 |
| Old Colony | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 | 118 1/2 |
| Old Colony pf. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Old Dom | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Osceola | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Porter & Cr Coal | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Sullivan | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 1/2 |
| Utah Sugar | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Utah | 89 | 89 1/2 | 89 | 89 1/2 |
| Utah Fe | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Utah Fe | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Utah Fe | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Utah Lake | 4 | 4 | 3 1/2 | 4 |
| Utah Marys | 82 | 82 | 81 | 82 1/2 |
| Utah Superior | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Utah Poston | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Utah Swift & Co | 157 | 157 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 157 1/2 |

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG DROP IN
MOTOR STOCKS

Shrinkage in Prices of These Issues Due to Variety of Influences—War Economy and Over-Production Are Factors

The varying "fortunes of war" were perhaps never more quickly reflected financially than in the rapid decline of automobile securities in the past six months. War economy, over-production and unfavorable weather have all played their part since last fall in bringing about an enormous reduction in values—most marked in recent weeks—but which it is safe to place at practically \$250,000,000 in comparison with the boom prices of last spring and summer.

The greatest loser, by reason of the fact that it had the greatest and quickest advance, has been Chevrolet which has declined from \$278 a share to \$97—a reduction in value of the original \$200,000,000 operating capital of \$36,000,000. General Motors, new stock, has dropped from \$172 to \$102—accounting, with the close decline in preferred quotations, of some to \$400,000,000. Because they were perhaps heaviest capitalized and most sought after last year, these two allied securities now represent the greatest depreciation but they do not complete the story.

Willis-Overland has come from its high estate of \$325 for the old stock of \$100 par value to \$27 for the \$25 par stock. Upon its 1,500,000 shares there has been a writing off of nearly \$20,000,000. If Studebaker's present market value is contrasted with that represented at the crest of its wave in late 1915 there is a difference of \$34,000,000. The combined drop in General Motors, Chevrolet, Studebaker and Willis-Overland securities totals \$150,000,000 to which may be added \$14,000,000 for Maxwell among the publicly-owned big companies.

A host of smaller companies, embracing Chandler, Mitchell, Peerless, Saxon, Chalmers, National, Scripps-Booth have had losses nearly as great proportionately. Pierce-Arrow and White Motor, too, are well below their best prices.

The following tabulation shows the extent of the declines of the leading motor stocks in the past year or so:

| 1915-1916 Percent | 1916-1917 Percent |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Chevrolet.....278 | 97 |
| Chandler.....131 | 85 |
| General Motors.....172 | 102 |
| Maxwell.....172 | 102 |
| National.....84 | 40 |
| Saxon.....84 | 40 |
| Studebaker.....172 | 102 |
| Willis-Overland.....325 | 27 |

*On a basis of \$25 for old stock.

COTTONSEED AND
OIL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Census Bureau report for the period from Aug. 1 to April 30 shows 4,380,289 tons of cottonseed, less shipments, received at mills, and 4,164,891 crushed; also 229,317 held at mills April 30. Production of crude oil 1,288,084,077 pounds, refined 1,080,636,014 pounds, cake and meal, 2,038,432 tons and hulls 907,978 tons. Hinters 1,210,876 bales, hull fiber, 361,469 bales. Stocks April 30, crude oil, 106,159,892 pounds, refined 325,268,739 pounds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

President Felton of Chicago Great Western has been selected to take charge of arrangements for sending 10,000 American railroad men to France.

National City Bank of New York will make loans aggregating \$100,000,000 on Liberty Loan bonds at 3½ per cent interest, according to President Vanderbilt.

An order for 25 high power locomotives has just been placed by Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, making total of 70 engines purchased by the road in last four months.

Millions of feet of lumber required to build cantonments for the army is to be supplied under agreement between war industry and defense council at from \$5 to \$5 a thousand feet below market price.

J. P. Morgan while in Washington expressed opinion that the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan will be fully subscribed. He said: "I have not the slightest doubt that the financial condition of the country will meet the demand made upon it."

Westinghouse Electric employees receiving monthly salary up to and including \$150 will receive a bonus of 16 per cent a month, effective May 16 and until further notice. This is in addition to previous bonus ranging from 14 per cent to 12 per cent of salaries.

President Willard of Baltimore & Ohio, following an inspection of properties between Atlantic Coast and Chicago and St. Louis, discussing crop conditions, said: "If the increase in acreage over the whole productive area of the United States is as pronounced as in the territory through which our lines pass, I should say that at least 33 1-3 per cent more ground has been turned this year than last."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Atlantic Refining.....540 | 540 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line.....104 | 108 |
| Illinois Pipe.....220 | 225 |
| Indiana Pipe Line.....37 | 100 |
| Ohio Oil.....365 | 370 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas.....545 | 555 |
| Prairie Pipe.....258 | 303 |
| South Penn Oil.....258 | 263 |
| Standard Oil, California.....777 | 785 |
| Indiana.....780 | 800 |
| Kentucky.....330 | 350 |
| New Jersey.....625 | 645 |
| New York.....300 | 304 |
| Union Tank Line.....91 | 94 |

CORPORATIONS
BIG SHARERS
IN WAR COSTS

Numerous Companies, Particularly in Steel Trade, Will Contribute Huge Sums in Taxes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal taxes of the big steel companies in the current quarter will reach a new high record. It is estimated that United States Steel Corporation will have to deduct from its income in the current quarter more than \$15,000,000. Midvale Steel's taxes will run between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000, compared with \$1,636,755 in the first quarter. Republic Iron & Steel deducted from income more than \$1,000,000 for Federal taxes in the first quarter and that item in the second quarter may run close to \$1,500,000.

Bethlehem Steel will have to set aside close to \$3,000,000 for taxes in the current quarter, and deductions for Lackawanna Steel, Inland Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Pittsburgh Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and other steel companies will be proportionately heavy.

The steel companies are not only paying at the rate of many millions of dollars monthly to the Government in taxes, but are among the largest subscribers to the Liberty Loan.

The United States Steel Corporation has subscribed for \$25,000,000 of the Government 3½ per cent loan, and Republic \$5,000,000. Midvale Steel is expected to subscribe liberally and other steel companies will also be large contributors.

The United States Steel Corporation, including its single bond subscription of \$25,000,000, and estimated Government taxes, will this year alone contribute close to \$85,000,000 toward carrying on the war.

Money needed for carrying on the war will come in large proportion from the big industrial corporations, banks and bankers and interests identified with railroad and industrial companies and the banks.

EARNINGS OF
PETROLEUM CO.

Gross earnings of Mexican Petroleum Company for first quarter of 1917 were \$3,490,905, of which amount \$2,226,261 is net. These figures are contained in a forecast for 1917 by President Doheny in his remarks to stockholders in the annual report for 1916. Gross earnings in 1916 were \$9,668,463, and net earnings were \$7,153,059. Speaking of the future Mr. Doheny says: "There are many assurances that the statements for this year and coming years will show marked and continual increase in the volume of business done by your company and in its earnings."

"The trend of public affairs in the United States, Mexico and rest of the world is such as to warrant increased confidence in the security with which your companies may develop their properties."

"Notwithstanding disturbed conditions in Europe, and uncertain and unsatisfactory conditions in many parts of Mexico, your management has not found it difficult to continue operation of your properties, nor unsafe to visit and inspect them, and supervise the work thereon during the entire year."

Mr. Doheny refers to consolidated balance sheet which shows assets of \$77,191,590 on Dec. 31, 1916, as compared with \$70,662,800 a year before. Surplus for the year was \$7,153,060, as compared with \$2,888,101 the previous year. Gross earnings for the year 1917 were \$9,668,463, compared with \$5,000,889 for 1915.

BIG MOVEMENT
OF COLONISTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—St. Paul road's passenger department reports the biggest movement of colonists from the East and middle West this year in its history with possible exception of 1916 and 1908, and the best quality of settlement ever seen in the Northwest. This year's movement is principally to South Dakota and Montana, which got many thousands, mostly young farmers, with plenty of cash and experience. Many bring \$15,000 to \$60,000 each. They have built substantial homes and barns on their new farms. New York special trains carrying 200 or more such settlers and their families have been chartered during the spring rush.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING

The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales of gas and electricity for April 1917, \$110,920.55, compared with \$96,969.01 for April 1916, an increase of \$13,951.54. For the 10 months ended April 26, 1917, the net sales were \$1,178,700.74, compared with \$1,027,095.02 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$151,605.72.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

| 1917 | 1916 |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Exchanges.....\$40,384,093 | \$31,157,458 |
| Balance.....\$461,129 | \$246,499 |

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance today \$52,452.

ALLOY STEEL'S OUTPUT

United Alloy Steel Corporation will attain an output of 48,000 tons for May, which is a 20 per cent increase over any previous accomplishment and an increase of 140 per cent over the scale of operations when the company was financed last fall.

BOSTON WOOL.
PRICES FIRM

Prices Decidedly High, With Tone Growing Stronger From Day to Day—Buying in Large Volume Thus Held in Check

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

A somewhat even trend of affairs has been noted this week in the local wool market, the speculative element being well-nigh lacking. Prices are prohibitive to any large amount of buying, but the market seems to grow stronger from day to day. The South American medium and low grade wools which were so popular a week or so ago are practically sold up, and now business is looked for in the gray wools suitable for use in the gray Army blankets. These domestic gray wools are arriving daily and will soon be here in sufficient quantity. Cape wools will also be eagerly sought, as they are due to arrive soon in fair volume.

Two months ago the South American medium grades were selling on the scoured basis of about 65c, the purchasing price in November to January being about 38c. In the grease. Now that price is 65c, and the scoured cost is estimated at from \$1.15, according to the grade.

There are those in the trade who feel very certain that Australian wools will be shipped to United States soon through the acquiescence of the British authorities. There are others who do not feel very optimistic about it. In view of former experiences of a similar nature. It remains to be seen to what extent the offerings at the coming London sales will be taken by American buyers. This may in a measure determine Great Britain's attitude on the Australian question. The London wool dealers must know that it is not profitable for American firms to purchase wools at the sales in that city when the landed cost of those wools in the United States is greater than the cost of wools here which correspond to those grades. Then, too, the difficulty and even the opportunity of getting them shipped here are facts that must be considered and carefully reckoned.

The British Government has taken possession of all stocks of Australian, New Zealand, South African and South American crossbred and merino wools. Canada will receive a small amount of crossbred tops for Government orders. The clips are valued from \$1.42 per pound for 80s to 61c for 36s. If they are held for purposes of manufacture the Government will not take them. Prices of this year's wool clip in England have been fixed by the authorities, but most of the American houses holding Government contracts are supplied with a fair amount of raw material, so that it is doubtful whether many buyers for American firms will be present at the sales.

Trading has been going on in the West and a very large amount of the new clips has been spoken for on the sheep's backs. Prices remain exceedingly high and one or two growers have refused what were considered good offers, thinking that a higher figure could be obtained by waiting longer. W. H. Gottsche of Wyoming received 49c per pound for his 1917 clip of 200,000 pounds. Silberman Bros. of Boston purchased Arthur Henderson's clip of 50,000 pounds at 44c in the Gillette district of that State.

The wool clip of the West in general may be much lighter than last year on account of the severe weather. In fact, it is estimated that the clips will average about 30,000,000 pounds less than the 1916 yield.

At Salt Lake City sheep raisers are to be exempt from jury duty so that they may give their undivided attention to their flocks. Idaho is now in the midst of shearing, and in about the weeks Montana, Wyoming and Utah will begin, the process being completed by the other states near the middle of July. Machine shearing plants are coming into more universal use, replacing hand work in many sections this year. Salt Lake City, too, is becoming a large center for the sheep industry and the Sheep Shearers' Union is moving there from Montana this year. A 3600-pound storage spring clip of Texas wool has been sold to eastern buyers at 50c per pound, and an 8000-pound long clip wool was purchased for 45c.

The quartermaster's department has arranged for a large warehouse for supplies at Chicago, through the kindness of the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company and Montgomery Ward & Co. The stocks of the former have been shifted to temporary quarters at Philadelphia and here in Boston, while the latter concern has moved into the building thus vacated and the Government will use that firm's former premises.

New York State, in order to aid in the sheep raising and further the movement throughout the State will sell sheep to farmers at the stockyards at cost beginning June 1. A "more sheep and more wool campaign" has been planned in Philadelphia and will soon be started to continue for three years. Philadelphia, according to a vote taken by the wool trade there, will establish the wool auctions in that city. Also, a conference of all the governors of the states is being contemplated to further sheep raising and prevent, at once, if possible, the continuance of the decrease that has hitherto taken place.

As far as the mills are concerned, business is heavy on Government orders. Smaller manufacturers feel some anxiety as to awards of Government contracts. They would like to

have such orders to fill during the dull season that always precedes the rush on fall goods. Many hope that persons in the Government service will try to use colors other than those used by persons in the service as there is a limited amount of goods of this sort on hand or easily available. Many of the dress goods manufacturers hope that Government contracts will be awarded them soon. Several have already received orders of this sort. Some manufacturers are of the opinion that with these orders the mills will be able to turn out only about 50 per cent of the usual orders on next season's goods. Therefore the retailer is certain to have less to offer for sale, and consequently what he does sell will have to bring a higher price than the same sort of offerings now bring.

CANADA'S RECEIPTS
OF GOLD LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The amount of gold received by the Canadian treasury from the United States since the outbreak of the war is \$104,926,710 and the total amount received from all sources during the same period is \$950,806,105. The exchange situation accounts for the large amount of gold sent to Canada.

On account of the large amount of British gold being sent to Canada for transmission to the United States, Canada now possesses a mint with the largest capacity for refining raw gold in the world. The present capacity of the mint is \$5,000,000 a week. Since September, 1915, there has been received at the mint \$225,000,000 of raw gold all of which has been refined here.

SITUATION IN
RUSSIAN BONDS

There is a curious spread between prices of Russian bonds in London and New York. The Russian 5s of 1906, due May 1, 1908, are quoted in London at prices equal to a 9.33 per cent bond, and in New York at \$7.75 per cent basis. The Russian external bonds traded in on the New York Curb are quoted at prices to yield about 11 per cent for the 5½s, and 13 per cent for the 6½s. The difference expresses the greater confidence felt in London in the Russian situation, and it has been pertinently remarked that London has been buying and selling foreign Government bonds for a great many years.

NEW YORK CURB

| | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Aetna Explosives..... | 2½ | 3 |
| do do do..... | 2½ | 3 |
| Bid edge..... | 2 | 3 |
| Boston & Montreal..... | 64c | 66c |
| Butte & Z..... | 10½ | 11 |
| Butte Detroit..... | ¾ | 1 |
| Calumet & Jerome..... | 1¾ | 1½ |
| Canada Copper..... | 12½ | 13 |
| Chev. Motors..... | 96 | 100 |
| Cons Arizona..... | 2½ | 2½ |
| Cosden & Co..... | 12½ | 12½ |
| Cosden & Co..... | 12½ | 12½ |
| Dundee Arizona..... | 7½ | 7½ |
| First National Copper..... | 2½ | 3¼ |
| Gold Warrior..... | 60 | 70 |
| Goldcliff..... | 49 | 51 |
| Grant Motors..... | 5 | 8 |
| Great Monster..... | 1½ | 1½ |
| Hecla Mining..... | 8 | 8¼ |
| Hov. Sound..... | 10 | 10 |
| Jerome Victor..... | 17½ | 17½ |
| Jerome Victor..... | ¾ | 1¼ |
| Jumbo..... | 37 | 39 |
| Lakeland..... | 31 | 31 |
| Magma Copper..... | 48½ | 49 |
| Majestic..... | ¾ | 7 |
| Marlin Arms..... | 84 | 87 |
| McKinley Day..... | 5 | 5 |
| Met Petrol..... | 1½ | 1½ |
| Midwest Oil..... | 78 | 80 |
| Mohican..... | ¾ | ¾ |
| Mojave..... | 16 | 16 |
| Nancy Hanks..... | 1½ | 1½ |
| Nipissing..... | 7½ | 7½ |
| Peelers..... | 12 | 15 |
| Petrol..... | 29 | 31 |
| Sapulpa Ref..... | 9½ | 9½ |
| Seneca..... | 9 | 11 |
| Sequoyah Oil..... | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Sinclair..... | 31¾ | 34 |
| Steel Alloys..... | 8½ | 7 |
| Stewart Min..... | ¾ | ¾ |
| Submarine Boat..... | 32½ | 33 |
| Success Min..... | 36 | 39 |
| Troy Arizona..... | 25 | 30 |
| United Motors..... | 31¼ | 31½ |
| United W Oil..... | ¾ | ¾ |
| United Sugar..... | 36¼ | 36½ |
| United Verde Est..... | 27½ | 28½ |
| Utah National..... | 2½ | 2½ |
| U S Steam..... | 4½ | 5½ |
| Victoria..... | 9 | 10 |
| Zinc Concent..... | 2 | 2½ |

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle & Co., Essex.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—L. Charleroy of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Vincent Perez; U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—Samuel Goldfin; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clock & Suit House; Essex.

New York—T. E. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Philadelphia—George L. Apsar and C. J. Reynolds of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. Sidney, N. S. W.—Thomas Walker; U. S. St. Louis—J. A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; Leather Co.; Essex.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Thomas McHale; U. S. York, Pa.—D. T. and C. L. Peterman of D. T. Peterman & Son; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Milwaukee—S. P. Bradley of Bradley Metal Co.; Essex.

New York—H. Hollner; Essex.

St. Louis—J. A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; St. Louis—P. O. O'Brien of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. S. Lane of Foot Schulte & Co.; Adams.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LOOSE - WILES
BISCUIT HAVING
A GOOD YEAR

Rally in Earnings in 1916 Being Continued and Net Profits for 1917 Expected to Be Large

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company gives promise of continuing in 1917 the excellent improvement in net profits which featured its 1916 operations. This company had a trying period in 1914 and 1915. In the latter year less than half the 7 per cent first preferred dividend on the \$4,915,000 preferred stock was earned.

In 1916 earnings rallied. There was realized net profits covering not only the first and second preferred dividends, but leaving a balance of \$24 per cent for the \$5,000,000 common. It is understood that during the first four months of this year profits have been at the rate of 6 per cent on the common.

About mid-April Loose-Wiles raised prices of all its products 20 per cent, thus meeting the continued and unprecedented advance in flour. The company uses 1,000,000 barrels of flour yearly.

Loose-Wiles prospective good showing in 1917, however, is not alone a question of price advances. It is also the outcome of the splendid volume of gross business. For the last six months gross sales have been running at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. When the company was formed five years ago, gross sales were only about \$12,000,000 yearly. The April advance of 20 per cent will increase this volume of gross to about \$25,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

International Silver Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1.

The Cumberland Producing & Refining Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable June 15.

Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation declared regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record May 26.

Lancaster Mills declared a dividend of 3 per cent, the first since March, 1912. Dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record May 22.

The National Sugar Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 14.

Great Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a regular semiannual dividend of \$6 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 15.

Rochester Railway & Light Co. has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable June 1 as registered May 26.

Richmond Mining, Milling & Reduction Company has declared an initial dividend of 2 cents a share, payable June 5 to stock of record May 15.

Worthington Pump declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on class "A" preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 22.

Mackay Companies declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the preferred and 1¼ per cent on common, payable July 2 to stock of record June 9.

Childs Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on preferred and of 1¼ per cent on common stocks, payable June 17 to holders of record May 31.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 10 to stock of record May 31.

Chandler Motor Car Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and the usual extra quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Directors of the Utah Consolidated have declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable June 25 to stock of record June 9. The previous dividend—\$1—was paid March 26; \$1.50 was paid Dec. 20, 1916.

Academy Gas Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on common stock, regular semiannual of 2½ per cent on preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company has declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$4 a share, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 22. The company has also declared an extra dividend of \$5 a share which will be paid in Liberty Bonds as soon as they are available and of which the company has subscribed for \$200,000. Motor Service Company of Pennsylvania has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18; also an initial dividend of 3¼ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable May 18 to stock of record same date. This is to cover preferred dividends due to that date.

GOVERNMENT AUTO TRUCKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War Department has set aside \$118,000,000 for purchase of auto trucks for the army. Bids for 35,000 1½-ton trucks, 30,000 three-ton trucks and 5000 motor-cycles will be opened in Chicago between June 8 and 11.

NEW WOOL CLOTH PROCESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discovery of an American process for the manufacture of a non-shrinkable wool cloth is announced by Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

LARGE ORDERS
FOR EQUIPMENT

Prospective equipment orders include 16,000 cars, of which 10,000 are for New York Central; and for 405 locomotives, including 300 for New York Central. Other inquiries for motive power include 25 each for New Haven, Southern Railway and Atchafalaya, and 30 for Norfolk & Western.

Domestic railroads would place large rail orders for the next nine months if mills would accept the business. There would be no question concerning payment of large premiums; one rail mill, having an accumulation of certain sizes of billets, is taking orders in small lots for 80, 85 and 90-pound rails. One order for 2000 tons of 80-pound rails for an eastern road has been accepted at \$55 a ton for shipment in next five months. Price being obtained is 37½ per cent above last official price and it is expected \$60 will be paid for some of these rails.

Mills rolling light sections are so heavily oversold that industrial lines have been forced to purchase old rails, paying as high as \$50 a ton in some cases, because immediate shipment was necessary. Even re-rolling mills have capacity oversold. Some rails wanted for export, including 20,000 tons for France, are light sections; and one Russian inquiry is for 67½-pound rails.

The Government has awarded contract to Milliken Brothers, Inc., for a steel exhibition building, 75 by 250 feet to be located, temporarily, on lawn of the Smithsonian Institute. Aeroplanes of American and foreign design will be exhibited as a war emergency measure. The building is of the design known as a multiple unit, being used for housing troops in Europe. Construction is being made abroad and royalties paid to American manufacturer. It is expected a number of these buildings will be purchased by the Government for United States troops in France.

PENNSYLVANIA'S
ENGINE ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Orders have been placed on behalf of Pennsylvania road's lines east of Pittsburgh for 275 new locomotives, constituting the 1917 program. Of this number, 169 are for replacements and 106 will be additions to equipment. Total estimated cost of new locomotives is in excess of \$14,200,000. Of the 275 new locomotives, 245 will be constructed at the Altoona shops and 30 at Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The Altoona shops also have uncompleted orders for 180 on the 1917 program, and will build 30 heavy passenger engines for lines west, during the present year. This brings total locomotives on order at Altoona to 455, a number

ALCOHOL ONLY FOR
WAR USE IS URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Shall we lose with liquor or win without?" is the title of a statement by Allen Rogers of the American Chemical Society, issued by the committee of 60 for war time prohibition. "Alcoholic beverages must go," he says. "But don't close the breweries and distilleries. Transform them. Instead of making alcohol for drinks make it for the manufacture of explosives, make it for fuel, make it for dyes and shellacs—make it for every use to which chemists can put it in the supreme moment when all things must go to the melting pot to be turned to the Nation's greatest good."

"The requirement is clear. Alcohol can fill liquor glasses to satisfy the willful appetite of thousands of Americans living comfortably at home—or it can be transferred to fill a hundred hospital beds on the battlefields. Alcohol may play its part in the gaveties of the club, in the hotel, and in the home—or it may play a bigger part in the manufacture of the munitions which alone can bring us victory. It may be transferred into beverages which make for pleasure, or it may become the fuel that will serve the Nation when other fuels are lacking. Alcohol can no longer satisfy the demands of the country's indulgence. It must serve the thousands of industrial purposes that are the vital needs of America at war. And in war time, everything must go that hampers the work of a successful mobilization of the country's resources, and leads to final victory."

WAR FOOD PLANS OF
STATE OF INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Indiana's food situation, advanced along military lines, is now well in hand, so Prof. G. I. Christie, the first state food director in the country, informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He estimates that the increased productive area in Indiana will be at least 10 per cent. Prof. Christie has evolved an organization that now reaches to every part of the State. Quite a bit of satisfaction is taken here in the comment of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who is quoted as saying that Indiana is farther advanced in its plans for growing a wartime surplus of food than any other state.

NEED FOR ECONOMY IN BUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—There is at present a scarcity of margarine, due to the small consignments coming from Holland and to the fact that the mills in this country are inadequate to meet the demand which has grown up since the war. Many people have been induced, by the rise in the price of butter, to eat margarine as a substitute and although there is not now such a marked difference in price between the two as there was, there is still sufficient margin to maintain the popularity of margarine. A large consignment of Australian butter which has recently arrived has been commandeered by the Government. Inquiries show that about 350,000 boxes of Colonial butter arrived recently and of this the Government has acquired about one-half. Larger quantities are once more arriving from Denmark so that, for the moment, the supplies available are more nearly adequate than has recently been the case. Notwithstanding this it is urged that, in view of a possible shortage, economy in butter and margarine is highly desirable.

AUXILIARY SERVICE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a decree issued by the German Federal Council all Austro-Hungarian subjects now permanently resident in Germany, or who may take up their residence there in the future, are to be regarded as liable to service under the Auxiliary Service Act, in accordance with all regulations issued in accordance therewith. All men of such nationality between the ages of 17 and 60 are therefore instructed to comply strictly with the various official proclamations on the subject. This decree is stated to have been issued in agreement with the Dual Monarchy, and it is explained that in Austria in accordance with an act of 1912, all males capable of war purposes, without the firing zone being reached, are to be regarded as liable to service of nationality. If the demand for workers cannot be met otherwise, liability to such service was extended in 1916 to men of 55, while similar regulations, it is added, prevail in Hungary, where, in addition, women also may be claimed as liable to compulsory service to a limited extent.

NEW ARKANSAS REGIMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Under permission from the war department, Adj.-Gen. Lloyd England, acting under the direction of Governor Brough, has begun organization of a third Arkansas infantry regiment. The Governor is taking every step to effect the immediate organization of the regiment. In more than 20 towns companies have been tentatively organized and placed at the disposal of the Governor. Members of the new regiment will be part of Arkansas' quota of the 156,600 men available under the selection rule.

HILO, HAWAII, GETS POST OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HONOLULU, Hawaii—After waiting nearly 10 years, the city of Hilo has a new post office, the former office having been moved into the new structure on the Federal site on the last day of March. The Federal Building, which contains the post office, was erected at a cost of \$200,000.

TELEPHONE RATES
IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Analysis of the new schedule of telephone rates as ordered by the State commission and announced by the Bell company, show that the most of the benefit from the decreased rates, which will amount in all to a reduction of about \$460,000 a year, will go to the business houses and patrons using from 700 to 4500 calls a year. The ones to be benefited most will be those using 1200 calls a year and upward. The householder gets very little, and, in fact, in some instances his rate is increased. There will also be no reduction in the zone rates, which include various sections of the city at a distance from the business center.

More than 12,000 patrons are affected by the slight increase in the rate for private phones. For instance, in the case of two-party wires where subscribers have been paying \$26 a year with the privilege of 50 calls a month, the monthly rate is reduced to \$30 a year, but only 40 calls a month are allowed, which increases the cost 4 per cent for each message. In the case of four-party wires, however, the present charge of \$24 a year will be maintained, but instead of being permitted only 30 calls a month each subscriber will be allowed to make 40. Those having 1200 calls a year or more will save from \$12 to \$15 a year.

GROWTH OF BEET
SUGAR PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The announcement that \$10,000,000 worth of new beet sugar factories are under construction in the United States chiefly west of the Missouri River, calls attention to the rapid growth in beet sugar production in this country as illustrated by figures compiled by the National City Bank.

These show that the quantity of beet sugar produced in the United States grew from 5,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 165,000,000 in 1900, 1,025,000,000 in 1910, and 1,642,000,000 in 1916. Only 10 years ago, in 1906, the production was but 626,000,000 pounds, and formed but 10 per cent of the sugar consumption of the United States. In 1916 it was 1,642,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent of the consumption. The present reports as to the number of factories likely to be available in the coming season show a still further increase in the percentage which domestic beet fields will supply of the sugar consumption of the United States.

NEW APPEALS FOR
AID IN THE EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief makes public appeals for relief for destitute orphans and refugees in the Caucasus and at Erivan. Cables from Consul Cresson at Tiflis and Consul Smith at Erivan say that orphanages should be established at once to care for at least one-fourth of the 40,000 orphans in need of help. General condition of refugees has reached a critical stage. The number of widows with dependent children is called appalling. The messages conclude:

"Urges and implore that New York committee continue its efforts with renewed vigor if the many thousands it has helped are to be saved. We need millions of dollars for the next 12 months."

GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The following order has been issued by the Admiralty and the Army Council: In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defense of the Realm Regulations, the Admiralty and the Army Council hereby require that from the date of this order and until further notice, in all factories, workshops and other premises, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the manufacture of flax, hemp or jute goods, work shall be done in accordance with the following directions, that is to say: (a) Priority over all other work shall be given to any work which is either directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government order or contract; (b) Any directions that may be given for the purposes of this order by the Director of Navy Contracts as to work for naval purposes, or by the Director of Army Contracts as to any other work whatsoever, shall be strictly complied with by the owners or occupiers of the said factories or workshops, their officers or servants.

FRENCH 1918 CLASS CALLED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PARIS, France—The great railway stations of Paris have been busy, owing to the departure of the first contingents of the 1918 class to their depots. The second contingent of the class which comprises those engaged in agriculture will not be called up until May. Groups of young soldiers were arriving all the morning at the various railway stations on their way to their different destinations, and special military trains were in readiness to carry them to their depots. Placards had been affixed in the courtyard of the Gare de Lyons, showing the young men the different centers to which they were to make their way, and briefly reminding them of the requirements of discipline. The first train in the morning leaving for Marseilles carried a certain number, who were destined to join the troops in Africa. The recruits had no difficulty in grouping themselves in their different contingents, and the whole business of departure was most quiet and methodically carried out.

REAL ESTATE, NEW YORK AND GENERAL

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

Country Place at a Bargain

A 45-acre fully equipped farm in the Briarcliff Hill section of Westchester County, within 50 minutes to one hour commuting time to New York; superb view of Hudson River; apple orchard, about 500 trees, considered the best fruit orchard in Westchester County; other fruit, vegetables, etc.; fine water system, also private lake; farm wagons, horses, cows, chickens, farm implements, etc.

Buildings on property all modern and consist of main house, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, a small cottage, 4 rooms and bath, stucco garage, stable and cow barn, numerous chicken houses, incubator plant; electric light in all buildings.

This property will be sold at one-half original cost. No objection to accepting smaller farm in part payment. Willing to sell on convenient terms. Address E 30, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, handsome brick residence in Forest Hills Gardens, beautiful suburb of New York, 15 minutes from heart of city; 10 rooms, 3 baths, all latest improvements. J. A. Meeker, Forest Hills, New York.

FOR SALE IN CAMBRIDGE

House of 17 rooms and 4 1/2 baths, 5 fireplaces, hot water heat, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, laundry, etc.; near Harvard University, D-212 Monitor Office, Boston.

LAND

FOR SALE—20 acres, beautifully and centrally located in one of Boston's best suburbs; suitable for school or institution. Address C-216, Monitor Office, Boston.

BAR HARBOR

FOR SALE, might exchange; 35 acres land, one of best locations; price \$25,000. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State St.

COTTAGE CORNER—For Sale or to Let

High grade 2-family house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Telephone 257-M. Brookline.

CAMDEN, MAINE—To rent for the summer

season, cottage of six rooms, all furnished; bath, electric lights; on quiet street. MRS. ELEANOR M. CLARK, 10 Central St., Camden, Me.

NEEDHAM—For the summer, attractive

new 6-room bungalow; big piazza, garden; hot steam and electric; adults only; ref. 257 Webster St., Needham.

WINTHROP CENTER, Mass.—To let

during July and Aug., 7-room furnished house; near water. Tel. 185-W. A. N. Drury.

TO LET—Cottage on Prudence Island,

R. I., with all modern conveniences. Address Box 122, Providence, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD in pleasant village home for lady; kind care. Address Box 23, Lunenburg, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, 24 Auburn St.—Furnished rooms; excellent table board if desired. Tel. Brookline 2079-M.

LOUISVILLE MAN NOW KNOWS FLAG MEANING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Gustav H. Gerlach, born in Germany and brought to the United States by his parents when he was two years old, was fined \$25 in the Police Court here on the charge of having torn a United States flag from a machine at a local plant where he worked and destroyed it.

Owing to the fact that he is an American citizen, the Federal authorities declined to interfere in the case and he was turned over to the city authorities. Gerlach appeared in court wearing a flag in his buttonhole and during his testimony he said: "I know what the flag stands for now. They certainly taught me that during the past week."

RECRUITING OF MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—A conference, convened by the Miners Federation of Great Britain, has been sitting in London, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Smillie, for the purpose of considering proposals made by the Controller of Mines for recruiting 20,000 men required for the Army from the mines. The conference sat on two successive days, and a resolution was passed intimating that while the miners were anxious to give the military authorities all reasonable advice in their efforts to raise the extra men required from collieries, they were of opinion that the minimum of dislocation and injury to the trade could only be obtained, and individual injustice avoided, by recruiting as far as possible from those who had come to the mines from other trades since August, 1914. The executive committee of the federation was also instructed to consider the best and fairest method of securing the men for the Army, and in the event of the required number of men not being obtainable from men who have gone to the mines since August, 1914, the executive is required to report to a further conference. It was also decided to recommend districts to make arrangements with their employers under which volunteers could be obtained from the mines to fill timber, prepare it, and assist in transporting it from where it was grown, to the pits, conditions for such work to be settled locally between employers and workmen.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

LIFE OF SWINBURNE
BY EDMUND GOSSE

"The Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne," by Edmund Gosse, C. H. Macmillan & Co., London, 1906, 6d. net.

Since Mr. Gosse contributed his monograph upon Swinburne to the Dictionary of National Biography, much fresh material for a biography has been forthcoming. It is tantalizing to feel that the mass of this material was such as to compel him to abandon his original intention of incorporating in his story of the poet's life an estimate of Swinburne's comparative place in the history of poetry. It is to be hoped that this compulsion is but of a temporary nature.

Himself a consummate artist in words, Mr. Gosse has presented his readers with an absorbing account of a genius whose mastery of the English language is almost unique. With true instinct, when estimating the poet's qualities, he assigns to Swinburne's impish absurdities, lack of discipline and self-control, their true proportion. The defects of character which Swinburne manifested during the last year of his school life and subsequently at Oxford, and still more markedly in after life, were not the faults of an ordinary man, they were the expression of genius which revolts against all limitations whether in form or direction.

Mr. Gosse rebuts the view that Swinburne was unhappy at Eton. It is true that he was averse from taking part in the chief physical activities of school life, but he found something in the traditions and memories of Eton which evoked a warm response. As Mr. Gosse shrewdly claims, "It is particularly important to notice that Swinburne's literary convictions were formed at school." It was not for nothing that the shy, reserved, and curious looking boy was to be seen constantly in the college library at a period when few boys were allowed access to it, scanning the pages of the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists, and laying the foundation of an extraordinary memory and power of quotation. As a matter of fact, Eton, with all its shortcomings, was more suited to Swinburne than Swinburne was to Eton; it offered to a boy of his temperament a mental atmosphere which he might not have found elsewhere, and the classical training which opened up to him the beauties of Sappho had no small influence in molding that mastery of language which enthralled his readers.

Swinburne's experiences at Oxford, the activities, or the inactivities of which, as he would probably have put it, were a constant source of irritation to him, led him undoubtedly to take up "the attitude towards life, in which he was to persist," but strong as was his antipathy to university life, Oxford was not without its intellectual effect upon him. His association with John Addington Symonds, Thomas Hardy, and Thomas Hardy, himself shy and reserved and one of the deepest thinkers of his generation, could not fail to have a steady influence upon a young man of Swinburne's temperament, and help to expand his intellectual powers.

Although the sincerity of Mr. Gosse's love for the poet is to be seen in every line of the book, which stipples with light touches and delicate phrases that beckon the reader on from page to page, he never loses due sense of proportion in appraising Swinburne's defects and the subtle qualities which gave wings to the poet's soaring song. What little he tells us of the poems, for it is the poet's life and not his works that he deals with, makes us wish for a fuller glimpse of his critical insight. After reading this biography it can never again be said with any approach to accuracy that Swinburne was a musician in words rather than a thinker. His genius had already been recognized by John Addington Symonds when he was at Oxford, and Mr. Gosse, it will be generally admitted, is correct in his assertion that the philosophic power displayed in "Songs Before Sunrise" is superior to that shown by any poet of his time. Apropos of his philosophy, Mr. Gosse tells a good story (one of many). When "Jowett set an essay on the school of Eleatic philosophers for his weekly class of undergraduates," he asked Swinburne to read his composition to him. When he had finished his "torrent of words," Jowett, after prolonged silence, remarked: "Mr. Swinburne, I do not see that you have been pursuing any particular line of thought."

The disappointment caused by the failure of "The Queen Mother and Rosamond," following closely upon the rejection of his contribution for the Newdigate prize poem, distinguished as his verses were with dignity and force, might well have daunted men of less character, for the failure was complete. "Nobody read it, nobody saw it, nobody heard of it." "No critic," says Mr. Gosse, "had the intelligence to perceive what an interesting thing it was." Yet five years later what a conglomeration of Swinburne's genius had spread beyond the radius of immediate friendship. "Atalanta in Calydon" burst upon the world as a wondrous revelation. To quote Mr. Gosse, "Atalanta" arrived in Pater-noster Row at an auspicious moment. The reviewers were practically unanimous, and Swinburne shot like a rocket into celebrity—"a new poetic voice was heard in England, a voice so full and pure and vibrating that no one could for a moment question its importance."

Swinburne has been happy indeed in his biography, and those who follow the full story of his career as set forth in the pages under review will find in it an absorbing attraction. Mr. Gosse's narrative of the storm of indignation that arose on the publication of "Poems and Ballads," when Swinburne,



Reproduced from frontispiece to "The Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne," by Edmund Gosse, by permission of the Macmillan Company, publishers.
A. C. Swinburne and his sisters, from painting by George Richmond, R. A., in National Portrait Gallery, London

as he himself put it, had become "the center of such a storm of chaos," and his portrayal of the poet's personal characteristics show that poetic sympathy, combined with penetrating insight, has not prevented him from holding the balance as only a highly discerning and accomplished critic can hold it.

DIAZ AS A MAKER
OF HIS CENTURY

"Diaz," by David Hannay. "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" series, edited by Basil Williams. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1917. \$2 net.

The series of biographies entitled "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" is evidently conceived with some breadth of view, for it includes among its subjects names outside the conventional list of the good and the great of the age just past. From the volume upon Diaz, Mexico gets philosophical and critical recognition as a nation, and her "perpetual" President a place—at least on the bookshelf—among statesmen and thinkers of Europe. But the writer of this biography has a double task. He had to justify to a suspicious world the claim of his book to its two inches on that shelf; and he had to draw for European readers a picture of a country about which they know next to nothing, and are willing to believe next to everything.

Mexico is a tempting theme for the pen to run upon. The glitter of Mexican gold, the glamour of jewels, and the iridescent sheen of feather robes have dazzled European imaginations for something less than four hundred years now; while Mexico's hidden cities, her inaccessible fastnesses, and her snow-capped mountains sloping to tropical plains, make a background against which either the most romantic and heroic achievements, or the most atrocious, might happen. The general public, so far as it has speculated at all about Mexico, entertains hazy notions of a marvelous vanished civilization there which the noble children of the soil, the Indians, have striven in vain to save from the hand of the spoiler; or else they dismiss the whole subject of Mexican history with a shrug as made up of the mutual reprisals of brigands whose happiness is in fighting.

Mr. Hannay's comprehension of Spanish-American character and political habits, so far as it was not inferred from a residence in Barcelona, was gained through a visit to South America. This second-hand information, while it proved a safe enough basis for his generalized interpretation of Mexico, has not served the author so well in his efforts to describe actual occurrences. Neither scenes nor personages are clearly outlined. For the facts in the career of Diaz, and his estimate of the leader's influence, he relies not upon documents but upon previously published biographies; he forms his judgments by casting an average of other people's opinions.

Mr. Hannay's style is rich in allusions, frequently unacknowledged, which attest his knowledge of modern Europe, and occasionally really illuminate the subject. His Barcelona experience affords more than one pleasantly human little anecdote interpretative of Spanish ways of thought; they have a vividness that enlightens his discussion more than the well-known names he uses, which are after all but names to him. He has yielded to the inevitable impulse to use Napoleon's vicissitudes as a parallel, with an effect not wholly disastrous to the Mexican; for Diaz appears to have had his Napoleonic hours as a military leader, and to have been his own Haussman in laying a foundation for his country's peaceful development.

In dealing with the career of the greatest of Mexican figures, Diaz, furthermore, the temptation is great to make him out a Spanish cavalier of magnificent virtues, or a tyrant equally picturesque, and superlative in badness. A writer might be forgiven for overdrawing his story one way to meet the popular misconceptions; or in the other direction, to correct them. But Mr. Hannay falls into no such enthusiasms. Mexico as a land of royal color, which flaunts in the stranger's face, has no charm for him. By no word of his will a reader ever learn the difference between a sombrero and a señorita; patios and seranades, tamales and tortillas, have no place in his grim story. He is quite

as far, on the other hand, from nursing any theory of the total depravity of Mexicans. Indeed, the shock-proof indifference with which he views their loyalty to ideas and their treachery to individuals, their big aims and small performances, sometimes causes the reader to wonder why, if he cared so little, he took the trouble to write at all. A touch of ardor, even for the wrong cause, would have made the book better reading. Expediency is the yard measure he applies to the events of which he writes, and success the great justification. By that test he finds Mexico wanting in the capacity for self-government; and is ready with his substitute—a strong monarchy and a powerful aristocracy.

But allusion is too often a tricky aid. Unless delicately handled and carefully proportioned, it defeats the purpose for which it was introduced by covering up the main thought, or by calling attention away from it. A good deal had to be compressed into Mr. Hannay's two inches of shelf space. A biographical study of this kind necessarily combines two sorts of writing—the narrative and the analytical. To use these in their right relation to each other, so that each shall supplement and not confuse the effect of the other, is the artistic problem of the biographer. If the author had allowed the problem to vex him a little more, he would probably have written a better book.

The chapter in which the narrative and the analytic views are most successfully combined, that dealing with the subject of peonage and the Indian question is the clearest and most forceful of the book. That one chapter gives a view of the characteristics of the Mexican Indians, and a clear résumé of the beginnings of the peonage system. It is, however, an epitome of the faults of the Diaz system of government—patronism for a class and not for the whole people.

STANDARDS

"Standards," by W. C. Brownell. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. \$1 net.

It is hard to say exactly what purpose this little work is designed to serve, and there is no preface or introduction to enlighten. One might be tempted to hint that the author was trying to introduce a somewhat materialistic philosophy, but had for some reason neglected to define his central theme clearly. Certainly no very valuable lessons can be learned from its perusal, although in parts the book does contain some interesting thoughts. Starting from the basis of standards in the realm of sense the author discusses them as applied within the public and the individual consciences, though it is not unfair to say that in places his reasoning is not infallible. For example, we question the validity of the very first sentence, which precisely to define the term "standards," it is happily ever more superfluous than difficult, because every one knows what it means. Would it not be more accurate to say that the term "standards" is readily definable, though unfortunately there are many who have no very distinct idea as to what it means?

The phraseology employed is stilted and abstruse, and the general style is by no means pleasing. Also there are many flights of language which are more flowery than full of meaning, as, for example, when we read, "The heart sinks with ennui at the mention of Amoryllis in the shade and thrills with pleasure in imaging the Imagist in the bath." So too the man in the street might wonder just what "ochlocratic" means.

On the other hand, there are passages of rare good sense. The philosophy of the following is at least passable: "An ounce of alcohol will give the world a new aspect, but one is supposed to be better without it for no other reason because a little later two ounces are needed, and when the limits of capacity are reached the original staleness of things is intensified." Also the following: "Nothing is more grotesque than last year's fashions."—Ceasing to be novel they disclose their lack of quality."

London may not import books from the United States now, but her publishers can duplicate books especially successful in America. This is to be the good fortune of "The Recollections of a Rebel Reformer," by Col. James Morris Morgan, who has made the naval policy of the Confederates in the war between the states vivid through his book crowded with records of adventure.

STEPHEN GRAHAM
ON RUSSIA IN 1916

"Russia in 1916," by Stephen Graham. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.25.

Except politically, Russia has probably not changed much since Mr. Graham journeyed through that land last summer, so that the impressions and observations set down in this volume of 191 pages may fairly be described as possessing real contemporary interest.

The author is a Russophile; that is to say, he views the Russian as a friend who is by no means blind to their faults, but who at the same time is not misled, as so many outsiders are, into taking a patronizing or pessimistic attitude. "Russia in 1916" is mainly a straightforward account of scenes observed and sentiments assimilated in the course of a visit that revealed virtually every phase of contemporary Russian life. On the one hand it is an excellent bit of reporting, eminently worthy of the well-trained London journalist; on the other, it is a sympathetic study of Slavic traits, a study intended to clarify a somewhat muddled situation and show to the western world, and especially to Englishmen, that an alliance with Russia is rich in other than commercial prospects.

Russia has offered at least one such volume in exchange, "The Silent Ones Have Spoken," by Chukovsky, which is a friendly view of Tommy Atkins; and Nabokof, a Russia journalist, has been promoting the good work by publishing impressions gathered in England, where he met Sir Edward Grey, whom he regards as the ideal diplomat, sincere and courtly. In fact, current literature in Russia contains many reflections of the sympathy binding the Allies, not so much in the way of "letters" like those proposed by Mr. Graham as in the way of translations that draw attention to English authors. Walter Pater is represented in these translations; so is the more popular W. J. Locke. The one strong discordant note is struck by Maxim Gorky, who has warned his fellow countrymen that they are turning out German capitalists only to make way for English capitalists. And in discussing this point Mr. Graham says with characteristic frankness:

"No doubt Gorky makes an appeal in these words; and if the average Russian were asked what were the foundations of Anglo-Russian friendship apart from the needs of the war, he would answer, commercial exploitation. Trade, it is true, is put jealously forward as something to be captured after the war; but it seems a pity that Russians should not realize the depth, the sincerity of our interest in their characteristic religion, literature, and life."

At any rate, Mr. Graham proves the depth and sincerity of his interest, besides presenting vivid little sketches of the life to be met daily in such scattered places as Ekaterina, the new port on the Arctic Ocean, and Kislovodsk, the fashionable watering-place in the Caucasus, where he encountered an army of "commercial parvenus" puffed up with "boundless vanity and self-importance"; in Moscow, where he found the cost of living to be higher even than it is in Berlin; in the country, which is made picturesque by Austrian prisoners working in the same uniforms in which they surrendered; and in Petrograd, with its numerous hospitals and Red Cross nurses and its familiar spectacle of the inviolable Russian soldier, whom Mr. Graham describes as "religious, simple, brave, patient, cheerful, and sociable."

Prohibition has wrought wonders. "Russia is without spirits, beer, or wine," says Mr. Graham, "and, if I may add it, she does not feel in any way persecuted or tyrannized over because of it"; and in this particular instance a little lesson for western nations is to be read between the lines.

There are chapters dealing intimately with influential friends of the author and others touching on literature, money, the national spirit, peace prospects and the wonderful new war picture painted by Nesteroff, which shows a Russian officer standing beside a Russian Sister of Mercy. A photograph copy of this picture, which Mr. Graham says "is true for Russia and will be valuable long after peace has come as a historical witness of the spirit of the time," makes a striking frontispiece for this readable and stimulating volume.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—Lysia's book "Vers la Démocratie Nouvelle" is being widely reviewed, and though the opinions expressed differ, as they surely would on such a book, it is recognized as being essentially "a sign of the times." Roland de Maré says of it that it is unquestionably one of the most interesting manifestations of that new spirit which under various aspects is already permeating the most ardent centers of thought, and is expressing itself in a first lesson taught by this crisis in the history of humanity in which old Europe and the whole world is involved.

To persons interested in aviation, and more especially in the deeds of aviators during the last two years in France, the book of M. Jacques Mortane will commend itself. Its title, "Les Vols Emouvants de la Guerre" (Pierre Lafitte) gives sufficient idea of its contents.

"Croquis de Paris," by Maurice Demaison, Plon, Paris, 1917, will give an idea of Paris in September, 1914, to all those who had not the privilege of seeing the French capital weathering a great crisis. The book is composed of a series of articles which appeared day by day in the Journal des Débats. The fact guarantees the literary merit of the book.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The later decades of the Nineteenth Century registered in the evolution of literary output by natives of the United States much more prose and verse written in dialect than is now appearing. For one thing, the "New South" found itself. The writings of George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), Ruth McEnery Stuart, R. M. Johnston, Thomas Nelson Page and Paul Laurence Dunbar claimed and won not only the liking of magazine editors like Howells, Alden, Glider and Burlingame, and the best of the northern publishers, but also the suffrage of a large and constant clientele of readers North and West. So that for the first time in national history the speech of the Negro of the South and of the Caucasian, who for generations has been associated with the African, became common property. Northerners had gone into the South and had attempted, without any conspicuous success, to make the characters of their novels speak as southerners spoke. But in the writings of this "school" there was the note of authenticity. The distinctive note of a still surviving Spain and France in modern Louisiana appeared in the artistic tales by Cable. Subtle differences that make Alabama and Georgia different from Maryland and Virginia as states were to be found in the writings of their authors.

In the course of time the point of "saturation" with this product of the "New South" came. Cable moved North and turned to writing, at long intervals, conventional romances and propaganda "stories," none of which approached his earlier tales. Joel Chandler Harris succumbed to the tyranny of daily journalism, and having created one classic figure in American literature, the Negro sage, Uncle Remus, he wisely abstained from trying to make another. Thomas Nelson Page, from charming portraiture of the best types of white and black folk under the Virginia feudal régime, like Cable, also took up with fiction as a polemic, and likewise did second-rate work. As for the lesser figures in the group, they too came to the end of their creative work. The editors and the public had an appetite for a new dish. What would it be?

Pending the arrival of native writers of dialect, Americans next turned for a brief but lucrative (for the writer) season to the so-called "Kailyard" school of the Scotch, and not a little of the lucre that thrifty sons of Scotia by the name of Barrie, John Watson (Ian MacLaren), S. M. Crockett and their contemporaries laid by in the '90s came from the United States. They soon had a rival, however, in "Mr. Dooley," the Chicago Irish-American, whom F. P. Dunne called into being to give play to his humor and satire and his moral indignation against civic abuses. Lowell, under similar circumstances of moral crisis for the nation, had twice referred to the dialect of the New England farmer of the old English stock for his medium of expression. Mr. Dunne, like Lowell, chose a lingo that he knew and that could be understood by the masses of his generation, just as Lowell's could by the men of his day. New England at the time of the Mexican War and the Civil War was Anglo-Celtic, but with the emphasis on the Anglo; then the Celtic stood for the North and not South Ireland. A Cambridge satirist and dialectologist, wishing to influence primarily the New England of the hour, would be more likely to model his work on "Mr. Dooley" than on the "Biglow Papers." Immigrants from the south of Ireland and their descendants rule, where once Saxons, Normans, Picts and Scots did.

The vogue of "Mr. Dooley" has not been as long or as far-reaching, territorially considered, as it might have been had his creator been more constant in production and more concentrated in his aim at a few rather than at many social shams and inequities. Possibly he prospered too quickly, derived too much lucre from his work, and consequently has not known the pressure of necessity. Possibly the very ephemeral quality of the medium usually used by him—the Sunday newspaper and the cheap magazine—has tended to prevent his getting the grip on the conscience of the country that Lowell got in his time. At any rate it can be said that his orbit is irregular and more or less unpredictable. He appears for a season in a syndicate of papers and then disappears.

Of course with the vast infiltration of the population of the United States during the past generation with Jews from Russia and southeastern Europe, it was inevitable that out from the new type of Americans should come able users not only of the Yiddish dialect which so many of them read and speak, but clever interpreters of the life of the immigrants expressed in that altered English which of itself often is so humorous just because it is a blend of the Saxon with the Slavic or Semitic. These artists in the Jewish-American dialect first appeared and won recognition on the stage. Theaters rather than in periodicals were it first recognized that the immigrant Jew like immigrant Irishman or the emancipated chattel slave of the South had his own variant of the English tongue, with dialectal felicities, incongruities, and possibilities for comedy. Later, an editor here and there appeared who saw the market value of satire of the "Potash and Perlmutter" type. The success that this work has had may induce other authors to imitate it and to work in the same field. Nor need they be Jews. Often a race fails to be the best recorder of its own peculiarities. The best appraisers and interpreters of the music, folklore and wisdom of the Afro-American have not been Negroes.

ADMINISTRATION OF
BRITAIN'S FINANCES

"The System of Financial Administration of Great Britain," by W. F. Willoughby, Westel W. Willoughby, Samuel McCune Lindsay, D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. \$2.75 net.

This book is one of the first fruits of the labors of experts employed by the Institute for Government Research, an institution incorporated in 1916 for the purpose of having citizens join with public officials in technical study of business methods with a view to promoting efficiency in Government and advancing the science of administration. Its chairman is President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University. The editor of its publications is Frederick A. Cleveland, without a peer in the country in knowledge of the technique of government.

The authors of this particular book are respectively professors of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins and professor of social legislation at Columbia. They have gained their information in part from official literature and also—and what is more important—from direct consultation with British treasury officials during the summer of 1914. Had the war not come they would have pursued similar study in France and in Germany. President Lowell of Harvard University, the country's leading authority on comparative government, who writes the introduction of the book, sums up sound judgment on the value of the report when he says—from the American standpoint—that few students of Government at Washington need be more carefully overhauled than financial administration, and no system is better worth study than the English, which in this book has been set forth in terms so lucid as to be clearly understood by any one with sound technical knowledge and with a singularly well chosen proportion between the different parts of the subject.

Literature relative to the "budget" system of appropriation and the desirability of its adoption in the United States has increased in volume and in quality very much during the past ten years. In this book it finds supreme expression. Should the war and the United States' share in it, in this field as in so many others, force reforms at Washington because of the very necessities of the hour, the book will be invaluable for legislators' guidance. British readers will be interested in the frank criticism of certain details of the budget system as administered prior to the war, which these trained American observers have registered.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Percival West, a lecturer on natural history, is bringing out through Palmer & Hayward "My Life as a Naturalist," which will be illustrated.

"The Street of Ink" will be readily familiar to Londoners as Fleet Street. H. Simonis has chosen this title for a volume on the inner working of the newspaper world of the metropolis. The work, which contains a large number of portraits in photographs of well-known newspaper proprietors and journalists, is published by Cassells.

Mr. Spurlay Hey, Director of Education in Manchester, in a useful and instructive pamphlet, issued from the Oxford University Press, proposes "definitely that all questions of decision relative to the social as well as to the educational side of the development of young people should be vested in the local education authority." The pamphlet, which is No. 2 of the Barnett House Papers, is indirectly an indictment of successive governments for having deliberately fostered the employment of child labor; a practice which has beyond doubt aggravated the question of unskilled labor.

"Carniola" is the title of a sequel to Theodore Watts-Dunton's "Aylwin" which John Lane hopes to bring out in the autumn.

The Cambridge University Press has in hand the second part of Prof. San-grip Terry's work on "Bach's Chorals" in which he deals with the cantatas and motets. In this portion of the work the author endeavors to trace to an earlier tradition some of the melodies which are printed in their earliest form. In a third volume, Professor Terry will consider the hymn melodies of Bach's organ works. The first part, which was issued a little over a year ago, dealt with the hymns and hymn melodies of the oratorios and "Passions."

Maj.-Gen. Sir George Younghusband, who is an elder brother of Sir Francis, and who like his brother has combined authorship with soldiering, has in the press with Herbert Jenkins "A Soldier's Memories: Recollections of People, Places, and Things." Both the brothers have traveled a good deal and have put their experiences to good account, and both wrote an account of the "Relief of Chitral."

Volume V of "The Archaeological Survey of Wales," dealing with the County of Carmarthen and published by H. M. Stationery Office for the Royal Commission on Ancient Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire, is an indispensable volume for historical students and antiquaries. Many interesting links between Wales of the Roman days and Wales of today can be joined up from the pages of this volume.

In "An Admiral's Wife in the Making" Lady Poore adds to her "Recollections of an Admiral's Wife," which appeared a year ago, reminiscences of her childhood and of her early married

life as the wife of a promising young naval officer. Smith, Elder are the publishers.

Messrs. Constable announce the "Annual of New Poetry" for the current year, which contains contributions from George Bottomley, W. H. Davies, T. Sturge Moore, R. C. Trevelyan and others.

To her numerous admirable translations of Russian writers, Mrs. Constance Garnett has added Dostoevsky's "The Eternal Husband" and "Other Stories." Heinemann is the publisher.

Hodder & Stoughton in conjunction with the Oxford University Press have issued a new series of "readers" for elementary schools called "The Young Patriot Readers," which contain poems as well as prose accompanied by fitting illustrations. Among the poets brought under contribution are Clough, Scott, Henley, Coleridge, Browning, Tennyson, and Bret Harte. If they succeed in inculcating an attitude of idealism toward national life and a sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice on the part of those for whom they are intended, these volumes will certainly be welcome.

"The Way to Nirvana" is the title given to the six Hibbert lectures on "Ancient Buddhism as a Discipline of Salvation," which Prof. L. de la V. Poussin delivered last year at Manchester College, Oxford. The publishers are the Cambridge University Press.

AMERICAN NOTES

Ruth McEnery Stuart, whose career as an author and as a fine type of Southern woman has closed, had mastered better than most of the literary craftsmen of the South the dialect of the Negro; and there was a time back in the '80s of the last century when she was in great demand by magazine editors and by readers.

Margaret Skinnider, who took part in the 1916 uprising in Dublin, is writing on "Doing My Bit for Ireland" in the June Century.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., one of the oldest and most renowned of the New England privately endowed secondary schools, has had its history written by Claude M. Fues.

Miss Caroline Hazard, when president of Wellesley College, wrote verse. Since her retirement she has improved her technique, as a collection called "Yosemite," just out, shows.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education for New York, who has gone to France to study the effect of the war on educational conditions in that country, is the bearer of a formal message of greeting and sympathy from the National Institute of Arts and Letters to the Institut de France. He will be spokesman for no less than 250 representative authors, artists and composers of music.

Plans are under way to induce publishers to donate books for the training camps and other centers where soldiers will be gathered until the close of the war.

Conservatives of all parties have rallied to found and maintain the Conservative Review, which is to be published at Washington by the National Association for Constitutional Government. The special aim of the organization and the journal is to prevent radical changes in State and Federal constitutions.

Wilma Meikle has written "Towards a Sane Feminism" with the hope that for American women it may aid in shaping their conduct during the war.

Mr. Balfour's presence in the country is leading publisher and bookseller to display advertisements of his book on "Theism and Humanism."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Tempered Wind

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Laurence Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey" wrote at the end of a paragraph of tribulations, "but God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the shorn lamb," he clothed a crude old proverb in language of such Scriptural euphony that ever since many a one using the quotation has tried in vain to find it in the Bible. The quotation has been used, of course, both whimsically and as a real consolation for those almost in despair. Its lovely cadence, however, should not beguile us into accepting it as an absolute statement of truth, unless we are willing to give it a higher metaphysical interpretation, of which the volatile Sterne himself was probably not conscious.

Since God is of purer eyes than even to behold evil, He certainly cannot be held responsible for the mere mixing of a little good, toward the end, into what already may have become a well-nigh hopeless mess. From a human standpoint it may seem that God has taken pity on our misfortunes and given us at least the courage to bear them; but in the last analysis the moderating of our troubles, the one bit of good that has to compensate for all our affliction, comes from our turning just that much to God and not from His relaxing somewhat a severity we had misconceived to be divine. The true comfort, encouragement, blessing, to counterbalance seeming hardships always comes from the glimpses and sustained views which the human being gets of Principle, for Principle is ever expressing itself in infinite, present goodness. Knowing this, Mrs. Eddy was able to say tenderly, on page 275 of "Miscellaneous Writings," in a vigorous article, especially helpful in these tumultuous times, "May the great Shepherd that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and binds up the wounds of bleeding hearts, just com-

fort, encourage, and bless all who mourn."

Aside from this human sense of consolation, however, the tempered wind has indeed a higher spiritual meaning which we need to consider. As Mrs. Eddy points out in the Glossary of Science and Health, wind is used in the Bible in various significations. At the beginning of her definition there she says (p. 597): "Wind, That which indicates the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things." Since divine intelligence and its creation or activity is all there really is, the activity of intelligence must be the only true wind, the wind which is God's expression.

This wind, of course, is always tempered rightly. The word "temper" has been loosely used so often to mean "bad temper" or "anger" that we frequently overlook not only that there is good temper but that the word itself comes from the Latin *temperans*, meaning time or due season, and also denotes, in connection with metal, proper hardness and elasticity. When we say that the wind of God is always tempered rightly, we mean, therefore, that the activity of God is always manifest at the right time and in the right way when we turn steadfastly to divine intelligence.

Christian Science teaches just this, that "the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things" are eternally manifest, and a right understanding of this gives even now strength and elasticity to the individual, to use to his complete satisfaction. In other words, divine intelligence expressed is ever exactly tempered to our needs, whatever they may be, if we but turn to divine Principle as the only intelligence and act in obedience to divine law. No matter how shorn of health, happiness, or prosperity

our experience may seem to have been, it is necessary for us only to turn to Principle in order to prove God's thorough effectiveness as a remedy for all our ills.

But how, it may be asked, are we to turn? The basis of Christian Science is simply that God is All, that man is spiritual and not material, that he is in fact made in God's image and likeness; therefore divine intelligence governs man. Man, who is God's likeness, knows already that he is intelligent, and the very recognition of this fact by the human being is a turning, to just that extent, to intelligence. This intelligence, instead of being mere human intellect, is infinite, perfect, the great cause or Principle of being, not in man but expressed by true man in the image and likeness of God. The very acknowledgment to oneself that man is actually the image and likeness of God, the expression of divine intelligence, is a turning then and there to Principle. From that basis one may go forward humbly but surely to prove more of what intelligence is and of how intelligence acts. The student of Christian Science finds that from the daily study of Mrs. Eddy's works in connection with the Bible and other authorized Christian Science literature he learns constantly more of how to turn to Principle and apply Principle definitely in his experience.

As we know, then, that divine intelligence expresses itself in ceaseless right activity, here and now, we find the seeming inaction or overaction which constitutes a diseased, unhappy, or impoverished condition vanishing in the presence of true understanding, the understanding of the harmony of Principle. In this way we prove the power of God to be perfectly tempered to protect any shorn state of human thought with the actual, tangible manifestation of good. It is not for us, however, to outline to God just how His goodness is to improve wrong conditions, for we know that in the utmost extremity, if indeed the enemy to health and holiness should seem to pursue us to the Red Sea itself, the power of God is sufficient to perform even the altogether unexpected wonder of making "the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night" until we go through the very "midst of the sea upon the dry ground" with the waters themselves a wall unto us on the right hand and on the left. The vigorous wind of God is, thus, a blessing instead of a scourge, when we see its true nature and office as ever-available spiritual energy.

Millet's Childhood

"They were no commonplace people, these peasant proprietors of whom Millet was born, who in frugality and unrelenting toil, and in another characteristic so important and so different that we can hardly realize it here—in the respectability of admitted poverty—in religious practice and the fear of God, maintained a large family on a few inherited acres," writes John La Farge. "Understand that it was respectability, not poverty, and to admit that it might be a special gift of God to be poor, it might be a special grace that one had to endure. It was a special grace that one had to work; it was a special grace that one had not all the temptations of happiness."

"Millet's mother was of a family of gentlemen who were broken by the great Revolution. His father had a great sense of beauty, and early called the child's attention to the perfection of natural objects, and to the lines and arrangement of the landscape about him. He was fond of music also, and noted the church chants with the care and elegance of a medieval scribe. Here again he taught the boy what could be made out of the forms of letters. There was an uncle, a miller, who read Pascal and Montaigne and the great Jansenists of the Seventeenth Century; that is to say he read two of the great opposite thinkers in the very best forms that one of the most classical of languages has developed. . . . Another uncle was a physician and a chemist. Another uncle was a peasant priest, and at the risk of his life, refused to conform with the State against his conscience. That was during the French Revolution. Later, when freed from church obligations, he helped, enormous in size and strength, at the harsh field labors. . . . teaching besides the children too poor to pay for schooling. "But the grandmother was the great influence. She was the director and help of all: her austere ideas of duty

and religion mingled, as Millet has said, with the love of Nature. . . . "Wake up," she used to say at dawn, "wake up, little Francis; already the birds have begun to sing the glory of God." They all read St. Augustine, and the lives of the saints and St. Jerome's letters, which the painter read and reread, and also the works of the great opposing bishops, Bossuet and Fénelon.

"When the boy went to school the exquisite charm of Vergil moved him. Vergil and the Bible remained his books to the end. They are the books of his great pictures if we see them right."

"But the boy's duties were those of outside work, and for eighteen years he labored with his father and his kindred. His father, however, had always felt kindly toward the boy's attempts at drawing. One day, on his making some special drawing, his father said: 'I should have been willing to have thee taught the painter's trade; they say it is beautiful, but I needed thee now thy brothers are growing up, and I shall not prevent thy learning what thou desirest.'"

A Spring Evening

It was a lovely evening in the springtime of the year, and in the soft stillness of the twilight all nature was very calm and beautiful. The day had been fine and warm, but at the coming of night the air grew cool and in the mellowing distance the distant smoke was rising gently from the cottage chimneys. There were a thousand pleasant scents diffused around from young leaves and fresh buds; the cuckoo had been singing all day long and was but just now hushed; the smell of earth newly upturned—first breath of hope to the first laborer—was fragrant in the evening breeze. —Dickens ("Martin Chuzzlewit").

Mason Locke Weems and Others

"The majority of the people who in 1776 took hold of the reins of Government were those whose ancestors came to the country two generations earlier in humble stations. They had been left to wrestle with the ruder problems of nature, such as clearing the land, building roads, amassing fortunes, and creating the elementary processes of self-government. They were in no condition to take up the literary and artistic life. They liked their own history, but their taste was not discriminating; and while a few scholars men wrote some serious books for the small class of men who could appreciate them, the mass of the people demanded something far less respectable. To satisfy them was written a class of books, widely read at the time, which today we throw aside as rubbish. . . . Of them the most notable were books written by Mason Locke Weems, who began life as rector of a parish in Maryland," says John Spencer Bassett, in his study of early American historians. "Parson he was by mere force of convention. It took little time to show that he was not fitted for his calling, and he became a writer of religious tracts and popular biography. . . . He was a curious combination of preacher and buffoon, a fiddler for a country dance or a minister preaching in any church, chapel, country-house, or tavern that he came across. His facile wit, vigorous figures, and rather coarse illustrations made him popular with a class of people who nearly a century later were to find attractive the ser-

mons of some of our unconventional evangelists. Discovering the extent of his power in this field he seems to have resolved to make the most of it. . . . Reading the tracts themselves we find that they do not contain such extreme matter as we might expect. "Probably he realized that the people to whom he appealed liked nothing more than to be preached to. This purpose found free expression in his biographies, the first of which was a 'Life of Washington,' published in 1800. . . . In 1804 he brought it out in a larger form, and incorporated in it the well-known stories of the cherry tree and the cabbage-bed. The book was well suited to reach the class to which he catered, and its sale was enormous. Along every road in the country it was owned and read in the farmhouses. No one knows how many were sold, but the number of editions is estimated at from forty to seventy. It was followed by biographies of Francis Marion, Benjamin Franklin and William Penn. . . . His works are utterly worthless as books of fact; but he drew vivid pictures of what he thought Washington, Franklin and Marion ought to be. He sought in his biographies to make virtue attractive, to inspire real respect for the heroes of the Revolution, and to make men value the liberties of Americans. Probably he succeeded. . . . In the class of popular works designed to teach history we rank Washington Irving's 'History of New York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty,' by Diedrich Knickerbocker, the first edition of which appeared in 1809. It

was confessedly a burlesque, but it was written with such a clear insight into the character of the Dutch settlers that it gave its readers a fairly acceptable impression of their lives and mental attitude. It was widely read and stimulated interest in real history."

"Of course he far surpassed Weems in literary ability. Irving appealed to men of culture, Weems to men of untutored minds. Between the two stands a New England woman, Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren, sister of James Otis, and author of the most popular book in the field of American history in her own section. Her 'History of the American Revolution' was loosely written, but it appealed to the taste of a people who were fairly well schooled in sober thinking by the village ministers and public schools of the day. It was embellished by biographical sketches, but was wholly uncritical. . . . We should not ignore the popular historians, if we wish to understand the growth of history. They show us in what manner popular taste has limited the performance of the historian. In Weems we have it working in its worst form. Books like his in the present day could not have aogue in any part of the country. Washington Irving, on the contrary, represents popular history at its highest stage. Some of his books will be read years hence for their clear and well-proportioned statement. History as a literary art must ever have a vital relation with the book-buying public, and the wise historian will give a portion of his energy to discovering how he may reach the reader."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Farms of Porto Rico

Some of the things to be found on the farms of Porto Rico are listed in William Dinwiddie's book about the island.

"The list of vegetables, if enumerated separately," he writes, "would probably exceed that of the fruits, and

market gardening on the island will doubtless be profitable locally to the skilled gardener, as well as offering possibilities for supplying the northern markets. Sweet potatoes and yams reach a remarkable degree of perfection, with but the smallest amount of

care in cultivation. . . . There are many varieties, but no more than four are commonly used; two sweet and orange in color, and two white when cooked, and near to the Irish potato in taste. . . . Among other roots for food are

manioc, yucca, or cassava, and the 'yautia,' 'tannia' or 'melango.' The former is well known to most readers as the bread of primitive tropical tribes. . . . The cassava is not used to any extent in Porto Rico; the other root, however, commonly known as 'yautia,' is much cultivated by the peasantry and held in high esteem, being always on sale in the markets. The plant is like a big lily, with large spreading leaves, not much raised above the ground, and the tuberlike roots, which weigh from three to ten pounds, are particularly fine when carefully baked. . . . From the 'yautia' roots considerable starch is made in the town of Rio Grande, in the northern part of the island, and is sold for laundry purposes. . . . As a generalization it may be said that in this tropical climate which varies considerably from the low sea-coast to the mountain heights, and in the rich and fertile limestone soils, almost every form of plant life which does not demand cold weather or an arid soil will spring to luxuriant maturity and fruitfulness in a way to gladden the heart of every agriculturist."

"On again to the top of the hill, where we paused once more and looked back to take pleasure of the panorama spread behind our road. The broad marsh-land, stretching away for many a mile, was dotted with slumberous villages and hamlets, sylvan wood and winding ditches, solitary farmhouses, country mansions and peaceful little churches, wide meadows of a spring-green freshness; while the sunlight of a young May morning crowned the whole landscape with light, and made all mellow with its genial warmth. . . . Far away we saw the sea—bright and blue and boundless. The outspread sail of many a small fishing boat was set to catch the breeze; and presently there came upon the surface a steamer, moving down Channel, leaving a long line of black smoke trailing behind to mark its track. And land and sea with one accord seemed to shout softly the great word 'Peace!'"

Voices

"Oh, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, away on Knockree. 'Tis well for yourself now you're idle and free. For there you are gaming away on the hill. And I in the schoolhouse obliged to sit still. Is it 'When will you come?' When I finish my sum. If the clock would strike four Then they'll open the door. Let you call me then, Cuckoo, call loud and I'll come."

Away in the meadow the cornercrakes shout. "Will you come now an' seek me? Come out, come out. I'm under the window, I'm close to the wall. I'm holding the world up for fear it would fall. Am I under your feet. Or away in the wheat? Let you seek for me soon; I've been calling since noon. . . . Oh! Now glory to goodness! the clock's striking four!" —From "Songs from Leinster," by W. M. Lettis.

Three English Liberals

In his volume on "Joshua Rowntree," S. E. Robson includes three interesting quotations giving Mr. Rowntree's early impressions of the oratory of Gladstone, Mill and John Bright. "When Mill was persuaded to come forward as parliamentary candidate for Westminster, against Lord Grosvenor, I went to his first public meeting, was captured, and followed him to all that I could. It was very interesting to see the highly strung intellectual stand up before the crowds of the London democracy, and to hear his weak but clear voice reduce the audience to the stillness of a Friends' meeting. His self-possession and high moral courage, combined with perfect conscientiousness in answering questions, won his hearers at every meeting I attended."

"The first time I heard Gladstone I happened to be looking elsewhere. Suddenly a voice rang out like a beautifully-toned bell. The wonder of it had hardly ceased before I recognized the speaker. The melody of the voice must have changed in after years, or I must have become less sensitive, for

its music never appealed to me again as it did on this first occasion, though the power of it as a vehicle of living thought has often thrilled me yet more. . . . John Bright's massive face I used to think beautiful when he was once speaking. Before he rose you could see that it was no enjoyment to him to exercise his wondrous gift. Professor Greenbank once told me that he had heard Bright's voice vary two octaves in the course of a speech. He stood foursquare, only moving his right arm from the elbow. At first I remember wondering where his great power lay. He spoke so simply and made everything so clear, never exhausting himself, but rather giving the impression of abundant reserve power."

The Vireo

Upon the lofty elm-tree sprays The vireo rings the changes sweet, During the trivial summer days, Striving to lift our thoughts above the street. —Thoreau.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917

EDITORIALS

Why Organization Must Go On

WHAT a marvel it is that humankind, which has done so much in the direction of organization, should not carry the process to its logical conclusions! Take it in trade and commerce, to say nothing of manufacture, the world has seen one business after another assume national, if not international, proportions through the amalgamation of what were formerly isolated units, and each body so formed has, by its formation, endowed itself with the ability to enjoy increasing comfort and affluence within its organization in pretty nearly exact ratio with its ability to compel increasing discomfort and stringency outside. The world has seen new and different kinds of organizations spring up, merely in natural pursuance of the object lesson taught by those earlier in the field; it has even looked sadly on while cooperative societies, organized to mitigate the effect of what may be called the predatory organizations, have grown and waxed strong, and, worst of all, have become predatory in their turn. In short, so much of the world has now already been included in one or other sort of organization, with a view to comfort from within and profit from without the group boundaries, that the great unorganized mass—that field in which each and all of the predatory organizations must range for their profit—is beginning to betray its limitations. One wonders how long it will continue to be big enough to afford the free range that seems necessary to the well-being of the organizations. So many different groups are now ranging over it that the pasturage is severely taxed. Things have come to such a pass that hardly a bit of verdure can show itself anywhere without having some new group organized to eat it up!

Obviously, say shrewd observers, the mass should now accept its obligations: it should organize in its turn, if not with hope of a positive increment of profit (if "profit" must forever be accepted as the measure of blessedness!) at least with the expectation of a negative increment in the form of defense. Then, at any rate, no group could exploit another without some group consciousness of the situation, and group opposition; which, of course, would tend to neutralize the various depredations. Then again, no one trade, dispensing one of what people call the necessities of life, like coal, let us say, could organize and organize and organize, until mine owners, mine workers, carriers, shippers, dealers, should be welded into such an all-inclusive offensive and defensive alliance for the absolute control of that one commodity that everybody within the group could obtain it on specially favorable terms, and everybody outside the group could be compelled to pay as much or as little as the group should choose to require. Obviously, then, more organization is the thing with which to correct the evils resulting from the organizations that we already endure. Organize the mass that is now enduring slavery because of its freedom, and let it win actual freedom by putting its slavery in bondage! Or, to say it another way, society, which is now organized in piecemeal against itself, should be organized as a whole to protect itself.

In one sense, after all, the mass is not without organization. In the United States, for instance, the mass has, for its own special organization, the United States Government, nothing less. Objection may be raised that the Government is not a thing of the mass only, but is perforce bound to act not only for the mass, but also for the organized groups. And this, at first, seems true, for the mass, theoretically, includes the organized groups, in spite of the differentiation adopted for the conveniences of this discussion. Still, this theory does not work out accurately in practice, for the reason that, in those activities wherein an organized group exercises absolute control, as in coal, let us say, or oil, that group, within the realm of its activities, is the Government. The Standard Oil Company, for the moment, at least, is the national Government of the United States so far as oil production and distribution is concerned. What is needed, in order that the mass may see its own special organization—namely, the United States Government—on a par for scope and effectiveness with the organized groups, is that the mass organization (the Government) assert itself with respect to all the activities which are properly of national range, that is to say, as to oil, and coal, and beef, perhaps, as well as to taxes, and tariffs, the transmission of the mail, and the collection of customs. The Standard Oil Company might still be the Standard Oil Company, but it would not be the Government of the United States, even with respect to oil. Per contra, the United States Government would be the Government of the United States, with no special exemption of oil, or coal, or beef, or anything else with respect to which the national Government has been or is now practically handed over to private organization.

Yes, the ills arising from much organization can be eliminated by still more organization, organization that puts an authoritative representative of the mass organization—that is to say, of the national Government—into a dominant position in the directorate of every group organization whose activities or purposes are such as to restrict or control the mass comfort or happiness. Only so can a democracy that makes its people free politically make them equally free in their enjoyment of the necessities of life. The whole people must be given at least a veto power over the projects and methods of the group organizations that have their *raison d'être* in exploitation of the whole people, or else the whole people must continue to be exploited.

The Official and the Sparrow

THE proposal, recently made by two great Government offices, in London, namely the Board of Trade and the Board of Agriculture, that the services of children

should be enlisted, for a consideration, for the destruction of unfledged sparrows, on the ground of the depredations which these birds commit upon the crops, is surely amongst the most astonishing which has ever been issued even from a Government office. If any human being imagines that it is possible to teach children to kill sparrows indiscriminately without teaching them to be cruel, he must have marvelous ideas respecting the mentality of a child; whilst to have troops of children screaming, throwing stones, and rushing in every direction, through streets and gardens, on a campaign of sparrow extermination, opens a pleasing prospect for either the country or the town. They will, as a matter of fact, probably destroy more garden plots and break more windows, in their effort, than ever they will save grain from the sparrows. Nor is this all, they will invariably kill anything in the shape of a bird. To suppose that you can teach a child to distinguish a sparrow from a hundred other British birds is to imagine that you can teach any and every child a thing which his elders have never learned. With the exception of certain marked types, there is an extraordinary similarity amongst birds as they flash past, or rest. Anybody who has studied birds at all knows that it takes time and the most patient observation to distinguish sparrows from other birds, except absolutely at close quarters, even with the help of a glass, whilst to imagine that a child would distinguish a sparrow from a bullfinch or a tit, much less from a linnet or a chaffinch, is to write yourself down, as Dogberry might have urged, as, shall we say,—a hopeless optimist.

One, however, of the most objectionable features of the whole business is that the children are to be bribed to do this. Promise a child some sweets or a bun, which is precisely the same thing to him as money, for every dead sparrow he can produce, and you may be perfectly sure that he will "shoot at sight," for all the world as if he were in command of a submarine. He probably will not hit the sparrow, or chaffinch, or whatever else he may aim at, with his stone or the pellet from his catapult, but he will probably hit something far more valuable than all the grain the sparrow, he has missed, will ever consume. He is certain, in his excitement, to run straight over the first garden bed he comes to, and to do more damage in that bed than all the sparrows in the garden, and he will do all this in the sacred name of the penny, for it is quite certain that he will not assimilate the subtle difference between the immorality of the sparrow in feeding on grain, in a moment of national emergency, and of the brewer converting it into drink, at a similar moment. The most unregenerate sparrow, there is no doubt, will go to bed, in his hedge, at least sober, but the same guarantee cannot be given for the condition in which the munition worker, whose country is depending largely upon his labor, will reach his house. Still, of course, all these things never occur to the Government office, most of the members of which probably do not themselves know a sparrow from a lark.

There is, however, something very much more serious which they are also ignorant of, and that is the fact that it has never yet been proved that the sparrow does not preserve more grain than ever he destroys. Indeed, many of the keenest observers of the birds are absolutely convinced that he does this, and that his extermination would merely end in letting loose on the crops another tribe of animal life, far more destructive than his, whose depredations are now only kept down by his alertness. Whenever the wise men of Gotham have put to sea from a Government office, in a bowl of omniscience, with the intention of interfering with nature, the public have commonly had reason to regret it, no matter what satisfaction the wise men may have gained from their efforts. It is only necessary to mention the word rabbit in connection with Australia, as a proof of this, though the geniuses who imported the rabbit into Australia must at least have won the good will of the makers of rabbit netting and other preventives, which have been used in such vast quantities, in the hopeless effort to induce the inconsiderate rabbit to see the error of his ways, and become an emigrant.

Deep down, however, in its conscience every country knows that it is never well to teach cruelty to little children. There is a sufficient streak of the old Adam in every human nature to make that quality an undesirable one to cultivate; and neither the Board of Agriculture nor the Board of Trade, in London, can plead the delightful excuse of the country woman, in Punch, to the vicar's daughter, for having apprenticed her boy to the local butcher, "Ye see, thum, it's very fortunate for 'im, being so fond of dumb animals, as he is."

The Initial Expeditionary Force

THE strength of the initial expeditionary force ordered to France by the United States War Department has already been increased to approximately 40,000 men. It is not among the probabilities that the exact figures will be given out, in connection with this of later expeditions, but it is within the bounds of legitimate and reasonable conjecture that, not only will the first contingent be enlarged by the addition of marines, engineers, and regulars other than those originally assigned, who may be found in readiness at the last moment, but that other expeditions will follow, from this time to the end of the war, rapidly, and with practically no intermission.

The aim of the United States is to put a million men in the field as quickly as possible. The Regular Army can afford four divisional drafts equal in strength to the initial expeditionary force, or 200,000 men, within the summer months, leaving a respectable remnant as a nucleus for new formations behind. The National Guard, incorporated with the remnant, can provide additional divisions for the front early in the autumn, by which time the more advanced regiments of the drafted army, under command of officers trained at Plattsburg and other camps, will head the streams of men that can be poured into the war zones as fast as transports can be found to carry them.

The draft registration will, it is estimated, easily reach 10,000,000. From these men 500,000 will first be selected for military duty, and for their use training grounds, housing and tent accommodations, commissary stores, uniforms, general equipment, arms, and munitions,

are now being prepared. Much of the preliminary work in which the War Department must engage for the first 500,000 need not be repeated; methods for the preparation of such of it as must be repeated will be perfected. Within less than a year the soldier-making machinery of the United States will no doubt be delivering its output as smoothly as a New England cotton mill.

It is not impossible that surprises, resulting from the size of the available well trained civilian force, and the speed with which it can be mobilized, in connection with or distinct from the National Guard, await the public. The high schools and private military schools, as well as the militia of the several states, have been graduating drilled and disciplined men annually. While the great majority of these persons, perhaps, are awaiting the draft, they will be quickly discovered in the sifting that is to follow. They will be of great present value, in that, with little difficulty, they can be employed to release the regulars, now on post and garrison duty in the country and its possessions.

In certain quarters there is a manifest disposition to grumble, and to scold the Administration over the slowness with which it goes about the business in hand. It should be remembered that while the critics were pouncing upon Secretary Daniels, a flotilla of his destroyers was plowing through the Atlantic, and that while some of those in a complaining mood were asking if anything was ever going to be done, the commander of the flotilla was reporting for immediate duty in British waters. Likewise, it should be remembered that within twenty-four hours from the passage of the military bill in Congress, General Pershing and a division of United States Regulars had orders to proceed to the front.

If the United States can land between 750,000 and 1,000,000 troops in the war zones, fully equipped and trained, so far as it is possible to train them far from actual contact with the battle lines, within a year, it will be doing a marvelous thing. There is no reason why it should not do this, and even better. That it may do this, and even better, it is essential that those in positions of responsibility shall be granted the cooperation, encouragement, and support of all good citizens in the fullest possible measure.

Destructive criticism should be decried. It should be condemned. It is now taking on forms, here and there, which will render its toleration eventually impossible. There is such a thing as giving comfort and aid to the enemy under the guise of patriotic fervor.

The way to help the Government, the President, and the cause they are striving to serve, is to stand by them loyally, not to carp at them.

Helsingfors

HELSINGFORS, the capital of Finland, is amongst the youngest of the European capitals, for it is but little over a hundred years since Tsar Alexander I, shortly after the annexation of the Grand Duchy by Russia, transferred the capital thither from Abo, which was, in his opinion, too near to Sweden. It has, however, managed to compress much history into that hundred years, and the story of Helsingfors, whether one gleams it from the annals of the city, or from the strange medley of architecture which it displays on all hands, is the story of the struggle of Finland to maintain her liberty, and to develop and express her national spirit.

For many years, until the revolution of two months ago changed the whole face of things, Finland had been fighting a specially hard battle against the Russifying policy of St. Petersburg. Everything that could be done to crush the national spirit had been done, and yet, it was all to no purpose. Russia might deprive her of her liberties, abrogate her Fundamental Laws, and endeavor to discredit her language and literature, but she could not compel the Finn, in the streets of Helsingfors, or elsewhere throughout the country, to depart from his exasperating policy of simply "ignoring the Russian." And so, in spite of everything that could be done, Helsingfors has always given the visitor the impression of being a capital. It has, as one writer has well expressed it, all the feeling and atmosphere of a capital, the cosmopolitanism, the entertainment, the rush of life, the rapid growth, and the complexity of interest. It has spacious streets, laid out in a dignified manner. There are fine parks and open spaces, restaurants and theaters, churches and public buildings, and if one passes suddenly from the classical masterpieces of the German architect, Engel, to the low, wooden buildings of the Finnish peasant architecture, one quickly comes to recognize the latter, and surely to welcome it, as a characteristic of the town.

The most insistent thing about Helsingfors is the sea. The average citizen spends almost as much time on the sea as on the land. In summer he sails on it, and in winter he skates over it, sleighs over it, skis over it, or flies across it in an ice yacht. Indeed, in spite of all its summer beauty, Helsingfors is designed as a winter town. The sea is usually frozen by the New Year, and it is then that the real "joys of winter" begin. It is as though the city had suddenly enlarged its borders, almost without limit. The ice becomes a scene of eager animation. Roads are marked out over it with fir trees, between the town and the various islands, and carts, cabs, and motor cars ply back and forth over them, for all the world as though on dry land. Sometimes the sea is frozen before the snow comes, and then the enterprising skater may go where he pleases, and as far as he pleases. Then again, he will take unto himself skis, and, leaving the islands behind him, go a-skiing a long way out over the sea.

The period of change from winter to summer is the least attractive time in Helsingfors. All Finland, indeed, seems to "move reluctantly" at that time, and Helsingfors, in April, is not a success. Ultimately, however, spring surely emerges, and comes on with a mighty rush. Winter is expected to disappear by May Day; whilst by early June, summer is in complete possession. The sea and the sky are of the deepest blue; all the land is fragrant with lilacs, fruit blossoms, and wild roses; the hills are covered with waving green, and the delicate beauty of the silver birch shows up bravely against the dark green of the pines. At such times all Helsingfors is, once again, on the sea. On every side one sees boats and steamers, bril-

liantly white in the sunshine, steam launches, motor boats, fishing boats, and rowing boats, moving hither and thither amidst that multitude of rocky islands which give the waters the appearance of a vast lagoon.

Notes and Comments

M. RIBOT has given the measure of his alertness in the appointment of the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to the post of General Commissioner of the French Republic to Washington. It is just what France is emphatically demanding, that the men of ideas and of initiative, unbound by formalism, should direct her policies, transform her methods, and make her destinies. Unerring judgment and political acumen distinguish M. Tardieu, and his knowledge of the "behind the scenes" in contemporary history is sufficiently proved by his authorship of "Le Mystère d'Agadir."

THE cosmopolitan character of the industrial population of the United States was illustrated in the manufacture of a flag, recently flung to the breeze over the buildings of one of the great worsted goods mills of the country. According to the mill management, the wool in the composition of the banner, which came from an American sheep, was sorted by an American, carded by an Italian, spun by a Swede, warped by a German, dressed by an Englishman, drawn by a Scotchman, woven by a Belgian, supervised by a Frenchman, inspected by an Armenian, scoured by an Albanian, dyed by a Turk, examined by an Irishman, and pressed by a Pole. Surely, the melting pot is destined to be one of the most useful of democratic utensils.

THE quality of Sir Francis Burnand's humor did not exclude a certain love of jokes which, on one occasion, led to a very diverting evening. Sir Francis' colleague, Mr. Linley Sambourne, and Mrs. Sambourne, had, in some way or other, got the impression that they were going to meet Sir Henry (then Mr.) Stanley, at a dinner party at Sir Francis Burnand's house. Mr. Stanley was, as a matter of fact, not in England at the time, but Sir Francis did not deceive them, and persuaded Mr. Alfred Watson, the famous critic, to impersonate the explorer. Sir William Gilbert was one of the guests, and the whole party prepared to enjoy themselves. Things might have remained tolerably easy for Mr. Watson had it not been for Sir William—though Mrs. Sambourne did show a persistent and annoying interest in Mr. Stanley's adventures. But Sir William was quite deliberate.

"I HAVE read your book, Mr. Stanley," he said, "with the greatest possible interest, and I had a long discussion the other day as to the proper way of pronouncing Mt. Agamoy. Will you tell us?" Mr. Watson got out of that difficulty as best he could, but Sir William Gilbert had not done with him. "Do tell us," he said, "that excellent story about the centipede in the boot," and the rest of the party joined in the request. Watson felt himself in a desperately tight corner, because he had not the shadow of an idea what the story was about. But he was a resourceful man, and turned the corner with, "I am not sure that it is a story that I could very well tell in the presence of ladies."

THE kudos for the idea of the famous Tenniel cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot," Sir Francis Burnand gave entirely to Gilbert & Beckett. "I do not remember," wrote Burnand, "any other instance of the suggested subject for the cartoon being at once unanimously accepted without argument, contradiction, or discussion. . . . It was an inspiration." When, in 1906, the editor of Punch retired, Sir F. C. Gould published a parody of "Dropping the Pilot," in which the figure of Burnand is shown descending the ladder, while Mr. Punch leans over the bulwarks with a face of sorrow, and Toby sets up a dismal howl.

THE area of the coal fields of the United States is put, by the Geological Survey, at more than 450,000 square miles. The estimated available supply exceeds 3,500,500,600,300 tons. Thirty States of the Union are underlaid with bituminous coal. In 1915, the last year of which we have complete reports, more than 531,000,000 tons of bituminous coal were mined, at a cost ranging from \$1.08 a ton, in Ohio, to \$2.84, in Oregon. Since then there have been advances amounting to 30 per cent in the wages of miners. Let us be liberal, and make the total wage advance 50 per cent, and let us add this to the maximum cost of coal at the pit, that named for Oregon, which is extraordinary. When this is done the result cannot be reconciled with the price of \$12.06 per ton, which the city of Boston was forced to pay, for 400 tons, a few days ago.

THE Canadian House of Commons has been giving considerable time, recently, to the consideration of a scheme for the remodeling of the Senate. The discussion is the outgrowth of a proposal that an elective system of choosing members be substituted for the method of appointment by the Crown, now followed under the provisions of the British North America Act. Although the conditions which must be met are somewhat different, the result sought is precisely that obtained through the introduction of the primary system and the direct election of Senators in the United States. It required many years to achieve the reform in the latter case, but that it is worth all the time and trouble it cost is now generally recognized.

THE National Retail Dry Goods Association of the United States, in common with many other important trade and industrial organizations, decries an apparent tendency toward unnecessary economies. The opinion prevails, in high commercial and financial circles, that there is no foundation whatever for the belief that the entrance of the United States into the European war will cause business depression. On the contrary, a period of extraordinary prosperity, as a result of vastly increased expenditure for supplies by the United States and other governments, is expected. Public confidence and normal living should take the place of pessimism and false economy, wherever the latter exist.